NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN EUMOLPIDES (COLEOPTERA CHRYSOMELIDAE), WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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[*Contribution from the South Australian Museum.*]

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PLATES V. TO VIII.

The *Eumolpides* are represented by an abundance of species in most parts of Australia, and many of the species are extremely abundant in specimens, the young foliage of *Eucalypti* being often considerably injured by them.(1) The species are frequently brilliantly metallic, and often cause young trees to appear to be studded with gems; nevertheless, the Australian members of the subfamily have been greatly neglected, probably on account of the difficulties that must have been experienced by almost every worker in trying to get some ideas as to the generic and super-generic features.

Baly in 1860 wrote of "The chaotic state of the *Eumolpidae*, the crowd of species which remain unnamed and unarranged in our collections, and the want of generic landmarks. . . . ." At the present time (1915) the subfamily appears to be in a still more chaotic state. The fact seems to be that in the subfamily very few genera have strongly-marked distinguishing features, and this fact should be taken into consideration when the subfamily is again considered as a whole. Thus in checking former descriptions I have examined not only the species of the genus to which a description would apparently refer, but all others of the subfamily(2); and this I believe to be essential in many groups of Australian *Coleoptera*, if it is desired to avoid very extensive synonymy. The absence of constant generic features renders it probable that exception will be taken to many of my generic references; more particularly in *Cleptor*, *Colaspoides*, *Agetinus*, and *Geloptera*; but it is practically certain that almost every author will attach different values to various combinations of features. In *Edusa*, for instance, whilst the pubescent species are seldom aberrant, the glabrous ones might have been referred to various other genera, *glabra* might quite as well have been referred to *Cleptor*, and some others to *Geloptera* or *Colaspoides*. I have, in fact, generically separated several species of *Cleptor* and *Edusa*, that at first glance would appear to belong to but one genus.(3)

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(1) With the exception of *Geloptera tuberculata* I know of no species that is at all seriously destructive to cultivated plants.

(2) Except *Agetinella minuta* and *Platycolaspis australis*; but of these I have seen authenticated specimens.

With few exceptions the Australian genera are either now, or once were, monotypic, and very few are sharply defined. To the original species of many genera additions frequently appear to have been made at random, characters regarded by some authors as important beng regarded by others as unimportant. There is, therefore, great difficulty in apportioning many species to their correct genera, and it is very desirable in most cases to make sure of the original species, if this can possibly be done. Unfortunately for Australian workers, the typical species is often ex-Australian.

The main features relied upon for dividing the subfamily into genera, and groups of genera, are the front margin of the prosternal episternum (highly unsatisfactory), the presence or otherwise of a notch near the outer apex of each of the four hind tibiae (a very useful feature, although the notches are sometimes very feeble), the presence or otherwise of rugosities on the elytra caused by the punctures becoming transversely confluent (a feature that is sometimes variable within the limits of a species, and is almost always variable in a large genus), the upper-surface glabrous or clothed, the claws,(4) the sides of the prothorax,(5) and the femoral dentition.(6)

So much importance has been attached to the front margin of the prosternal episternum by various authors that it is necessary to give special consideration to same. A sketch of the prosternum of *Rhyparida dimidiata* has, therefore, been made, and the letters on same will serve as an index to the names of the parts as regarded by Leconte and followed by

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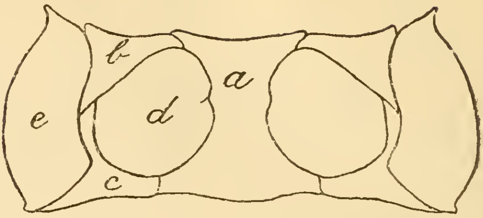
(3) See note at *Cleptor bigener*.

(4) Simple appendiculate or bifid. I doubt if they are ever truly simple; even in *Spilopyra* each claw (pl. vii., fig. 101) has a slight basal swelling. The change from an appendiculate claw to a bifid one is frequently so gradual that it is difficult to define a dividing line, so that (as previously pointed out by Mr. Blackburn) the decision as to the nature of a claw must often be an arbitrary one.

(5) Evenly rounded in middle, dentate or subdentate. Also highly unsatisfactory.

(6) The presence or otherwise of teeth on the femora (usually on the front pair only) would appear at first to be very satisfactory characters, especially as the teeth, when present, are often of large size; but in many species it is difficult to decide as to whether the femora are only angulate or truly dentate, and the teeth are sometimes so small that they could be easily overlooked.

Sharp (with some slight alterations). The parts are as follows: —



RHYPARIDA DIMIDIATA.

a. Medisternum (in the subfamily the coxae are so large that for all practical purposes this may be regarded as an intercoxal process). *b*. Episternum. *c*. Epimeron. *d*. Coxal cavity. *e*. Inflexed side of pronotum. But as in the subfamily there is a sharply-defined border between the upper- and lower-surfaces of the prothorax, I prefer to call this the flank of the prosternum.(7)

It is, therefore, part *b* to which so much importance is attached. Baly (8) referred to this as the "antero-lateral process (or plate) of the ante-pectus," and he puts beyond all question the part he so named by giving six figures on plate i., in which at *b* this part is specially indicated. He also stated that "this process varies much in shape, and might often, I think, be made available in determining the limits of the genera in this difficult group of insects."

Subsequently (9) he refers to it as "the anterior episternum. This part was formerly named by me the antero-lateral process of the ante-pectus." And apparently he then attached much less importance to it than at first.

Chapuis, however, attached primary importance to it, and founded the main divisions of the subfamily upon its front edge being convex or concave.(10) In this he was followed by Lefevre.(11) They were, no doubt, deceived as to its importance by the examination of but few species of even the larger genera; as where large series of species are available it is quite evident that its front edge is variable. The lower-surface of each side of the head immediately in front of the process and behind the eye usually has a transverse or oblique elevation, frequently hairy, and often concealed unless the head is quite free from the body. When the head is resting on the breast (the normal condition of unset specimens) the episternum and elevation are so closely approximated that it is difficult to separate them, more especially on such species as have the under-surface clothed. It appears to me quite possible that, in some cases, owing to the clothing, the front of the elevation on the head has been regarded as the front of the episternum, and consequently the same has been noted as convex, when it was really concave. Moreover, the clothing frequently obscures the lateral sutures of the episternum, and to see these at all clearly, even when the derm is glabrous, the legs must be forced aside.

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(7) Although seldom of generic use its punctures and striae are frequently of use in distinguishing allied species, but some manipulation of the front legs is usually necessary to see these clearly.

(8) Jour. of Ent., i., p. 25.

(9) *L.c.*, ii., p. 144.

(10) Gen. Coleopt., x., 1874.

(11) Eumolpidarum Catalogus, 1885.

A certain amount of ambiguity also seems inseparable from the use of a word signifying the elevation of surface when applied to the edge of same. Strictly speaking, when a flat margin is produced forwards with a rounded outline it should be called rounded, not convex; conversely, when produced backwards with an incurved outline, it should be called incurved (in some cases emarginate), not concave. But in *Rhyparida*, some species have the front portion of the episternum perfectly flat, with the margin itself rounded or slightly incurved; on other species the front of it is slightly depressed (concave), or feebly elevated (convex), with the margin similarly rounded or incurved; but on nearly all the species the greater portion of each side of the prosternum is depressed.

In *Edusa* the front margin of the episternum, whilst normally feebly rounded, is sometimes incurved. To strictly apply Chapuis' and Lefevre's definitions, therefore, the species of each of these genera would be distributed between the two main divisions of the subfamily. Moreover, the point of view from which the margin is examined must be taken into consideration. From behind (and owing to the front being frequently partially concealed by the overlapping palpi or base of head this *must* have frequently been the point of view) the front margin may appear to be gently rounded, but the same margin when examined perpendicularly to its middle (the only correct way of seeing its true shape) may appear to be quite straight or even gently incurved; nor is it always sharply defined even when free of clothing; so that on small specimens its use has often to be abandoned.(12) Whatever may be the case in other parts of the world, I have found it quite impossible to rely upon parts of the prosternum to separate Australian genera of the subfamily.

Lefevre's table was a translation (with a few additions) into Latin from Chapuis' table in French. Excluding all groups not recorded as Australian, and transposing some of the lines to bring the table into similar shape to others given herein, it might be done into English as follows:—

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(12) See also comments under *Colaspoides picticornis*.

A. Prosternal episterna with front margin straight or concave, internal angle never produced forwards.
 a. Claws appendiculate or simple.
  b. Four hind tibiae simple, the middle ones sometimes lightly emarginate towards apex.
   c. Claws simple ... ... *Spilopyritae* (13)
   cc. Claws appendiculate.
    d. Prothorax with sides more or less dentate or undulated ... *Colaspitae* (14)
    dd. Prothorax with sides entire, rarely subdentate ... ... *Iphimeitae* (15)
  bb. Four hind tibiae strongly emarginate towards apex ... ... *Tomyritae* (16)
 aa. Claws bifid.
  e. Head deeply sulcate behind eyes *Scelodontitae* (17)
  ee. Head not so sulcate.
   f. Four hind tibiae strongly emarginate towards apex ... ... *Metachromitae* (18)
   ff. Four hind tibiae entire ... ... *Eumolpitae* (19)
AA. Prosternal episterna with front margin convex, internal angle produced forwards, sometimes strongly so.
 B. Elytra towards sides more or less strongly rugose ... ... *Edusitae* (20)
 BB. Elytra not so sculptured.
  C. Upper - surface pubescent or squamose ... ... *Myochroitae* (21)
  CC. Upper-surface glabrous.
   D. Four hind tibiae emarginate towards outer apex ... ... *Typophoritae* (22)
   DD. Four hind tibiae simple, the middle ones rarely subemarginate ... ... *Endocephalitae* (23)

The tibiae are frequently notched, and the notches are of considerable use in distinguishing genera and species. In some genera each of the four hind tibiae (the middle pair often more noticeably than the hind ones) has a notch near the outer apex, bounded behind by a small tooth or swelling (figs. 102-104, 108), and not running on to the general line of the tibia, notches of this character have been, and are here, regarded as of generic importance. Frequently, however, the tibiae near the apex are clothed (at the position of the notches) with some silvery hairs, and in certain lights these cause the tibiae to appear notched; where the apex of the tibia is dilated and the incurved space behind same runs on to the general line (figs. 133 and 135) this has not been considered as a true notch. A notch is frequently at the apex itself, and in such the basal joint (or part of same) of the tarsus can rest; it is usually due to a strong ridge or carina on each side of the upper edge of the tibia, which at the apex project on each side of the notch like flanges. On some species (figs. 128 and 141) also there is a more or less triangular notch at the lower apex (or near same) of the front, or of the four hind ones, or of the hind ones only. The notches in the upper-surface or apex are not confined to one sex, although they are sometimes more pronounced on the males than on the females; but when on the lower-surface of the hind tibiae they are confined to the males.

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(13) *Spilopyra*.

(14) *Colaspis*, *Agetinus*, *Hypoderes*, *Geloptera*, and *Dermorhytis*.

(15) *Noda*, *Alittus*, and *Terillus*.

(16) *Tomyris*.

(17) *Scelodonta*.

(18) *Rhyparida*.

(19) *Colasposoma*.

(20) *Thaumastomerus*, *Ocnida*, *Edusa*, and *Cleptor*.

(21) *Neocles*.

(22) *Typophorus*, *Eurydemus*, and *Cleorina*.

(23) *Colaspoides*.

The pygidium frequently semi-circularly encroaches on the apical segment of the abdomen, so that this appears to be composed of six segments instead of five; this is usually more noticeable on the males than on the females. Although the greater portion of the pygidium is normally concealed, it is sometimes accidentally uncovered, and on all such specimens its hind part is seen to have a deep median groove.

In a subfamily many of whose species are characterized by great variability of size and colour, it is desirable that structural features, not (or but little) liable to variation, should be fully noted; and it is curious that, almost with the sole exception of the late Rev. T. Blackburn, the strongly-marked sexual features of the abdomen and legs should have been overlooked, and yet these lead to the rapid and certain identification of many species. Unfortunately, with many species such features cannot be noted with specimens set out on cards in the ordinary way, it being necessary to mount them so that both surfaces may be readily examined. In the tables given use has frequently been made of masculine characters; no doubt tables that could be used for both sexes would be more convenient, but so many species are closely allied, and the characters that would have to be used for both sexes are so unsatisfactory, and dependant upon comparative degrees, that it was considered much better to use the frequently highly-characteristic male features. In probably no other subfamily of the *Chrysomelidae* are these so useful in distinguishing the species, although in *Rhyparida* and a few other genera they are not of much use. It is usually also necessary to state the sexes of the specimens described, because the males are frequently green, and the females golden, or brassy, or bronzy, and frequently with several joints of the antennae partly or entirely dark, where on the males only the tip is dark; they frequently also differ in size. The sexes, in fact, are often so dissimilar in appearance that, without the aid of specimens taken *in cop.*, it would be practically impossible to mate them.

The presence of clothing on the upper-surface, or its complete absence, was considered by Chapuis and Lefevre as of more than generic importance; but is sometimes only of specific importance. Specimens also that are normally clothed on the upper-surface sometimes appear to be glabrous through abrasion. In *Edusa*, although most species are more or less densely clothed, several glabrous species have been described. In that genus also the transverse running together of the punctures (also treated as of more than generic importance) is also of only specific importance. In *Rhyparida* one species, quite normal otherwise, has long hair on the upper-surface. On many of the species, otherwise glabrous on the upper-surface, each angle of the prothorax has a rather long hair, but these appear to be so easily abraded, and are often so indistinct, unless specially searched for, that I have usually omitted to mention them, even when noticing their presence on the types.

The majority of the species are metallic, frequently brilliantly so, and as with so many other metallic species, many are extremely variable. On all of them the tips of the mandibles and the eyes are black or blackish, and it was not considered necessary to mention same, even when the species are otherwise entirely pale.

Of the genera recorded in Masters' Catalogue as Australian, *Noda*,(24) *Dermorhytis*,(25) *Eumolphus*,(26) and *Typophorus*,(27) must be expunged, and probably *Eurydemus*(28) as well. In the catalogue, 74 species are noted, to which 70(29) have since been added, bringing the number, after deducting 20 for previously unrecorded synonyms and varieties, to 124.

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(24) Now *Nodonota*, an American genus; the position of *proxima* is very doubtful, and *tasmanica* is a synonym of *Agetinus subcostatus*.

(25) *D. femoralis* is probably either an *Abirus* or a *Geloptera*.

(26) *E. viridiaeneus* is a *Rhyparida*.

(27) *T. australis* is a *Rhyparida*.

(28) *E. grandis* is probably not Australian.

(29) Including some overlooked species.

To these I am now able to add 228,(30) making the grand total 352—a number that probably does not represent half of the actual total that will eventually be found to occur in Australia.

In addition to the specimens in the Museum (including those of the late Rev. T. Blackburn), the whole of the specimens belonging to Messrs. H. J. Carter, J. C. Goudie, H. H. D. Griffith, Dr. E. W. Ferguson, and myself were examined, and permission was received to retain the types of the new species (even uniques). By the courtesy of Professor Haswell all the specimens belonging to the Macleay Museum were also examined, and a few types have been returned to that institution. Mr. Gilbert J. Arrow, of the British Museum, also sent numerous specimens for examination, but these were received after the main portion of the work was done; some authenticated specimens that he sent were of great assistance, and enabled some synonymy to be confidently noted. Unless expressly stated to the contrary, all the types of the new species remain in the South Australian Museum.

The following additions and previous corrections are necessary to bring the catalogue of the Australian members of the subfamily up to date from the issue of Masters' Catalogue. Fresh corrections are noted under special headings:—

AGETINELLA, Jac., Entomologist, xli., p. 26; MINUTA, p. 27.

AGETINUS AEQUALIS, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1888, p. 1478; *l.c.*, 1889, p. 465.

CLEPTOR HAROLDI, Blackb., *Ante*, 1900, p. 168.

COLASPIS PALMERSTONI, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1888; p. 1477.

COLASPOIDES XANTHOPUS, Har.-Blackburn, *Ante*, 1900, p. 168, notes as a *Cleptor;* PICIPES, Weise, Die Fauna, S.W. Aus., ii., p. 5; GEMINATA, p. 6.

CUDNELLIA, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1889, p. 461; MYSTICA, p. 462.

EDUSA GERMARI, Lef., C. R. Ent. Belge, xxxv., p. cclxix.; CHRYSURA, Germ., Blackb., *Ante*, 1891, p. 143; VARIANS, Blackb., p. 144; DIVERSICOLLIS, p. 144; FROGGATTI, p. 145; SPINICOLLIS, p. 145; DISTINCTA, p. 146; MINOR, p. 146; OENEA, p. 146; PERPLEXA, p. 147; LINEATA, p. 147; LAETA (in error printed LATA), p. 148; BELLA, p. 148; GLAUCA, p. 149; PILIFERA, p. 149; FRATERNA, p. 150; HIRTA, p. 150; PAVENS, p. 151; MEYRICKI, p. 151; INERMIS, p. 151; GLABRA, p. 152; SINGULARIS, p. 152; ANGUSTULA, *l.c.*, 1900, p. 66.

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(30) Many others were examined, but being of doubtful distinctness, or represented by damaged or female specimens, they were passed over without comment.

EDUSOIDES, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1889, p. 477; PULCHER, p. 477.

EURYDEMUS INSIGNIS, Chp., Atlas, pl. cxxii., fig. 4.

NEOCLES INNOCUUS, Blackb., *Ante*, 1900, p. 169.

NODONOTA, Lef., Cat. Eumolp., 1885, p. 166. Proposed as a substitute for *Noda*. Although two Australian species have been referred to *Noda*, Lefevre (Cat., p. 18) regards them as not belonging to the genus. In his catalogue three species are recorded as Australian, but of these *pumila* in error, its locality being originally noted as Rio Janeiro.

PLATYCOLASPIS, Jac., Entomologist, xli., p. 27; AUSTRALIS, p. 28.

RHEMBASTICHUS, Weise, Die Fauna, S.W. Aus., ii., p. 4; VARIABILIS, p. 4.

RHINOBOLUS, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1889, p. 463; NITIDUS, p. 464.

RHYPARIDA VIRIDIAENEUS, Blanch. (formerly *Eumolphus*), Clark, Journ. of Ent., ii., p. 252; SIMPLEX, Clark, *l.c.*, p. 254; LIMBATIPENNIS, Jac., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1895, p. 56; BREVILINEATA, Jac., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, 1898, p. 357; TRIMACULATA, p. 358; PALLIDA, p. 359; BLACKBURNI, p. 360; MOROSA, Jac., Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1888, p. 1486; AENEOTINCTA, Blackb., *l.c.*, p. 1479; MEDIOPICTA, p. 1480; AMPLICOLLIS, p. 1481; PUNCTULATA, p. 1482; POSTICALIS, p. 1482; PICEITARSIS, p. 1483; UNIFORMIS, p. 1483; HERBACEA, p. 1484; SATELLES, p. 1485; DISCOPUNCTULATA, p. 1486; INTERIORIS, p. 1486; MASTERSI, Blackb., Trans. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1892, p. 236.

SCELODONTA, the generic name for SIMONI (No. 6587), was accidentally omitted from the catalogue; var. PALMERSTONI, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1888, p. 1479.

SPILOPYRA OLLIFFI, Blackb., *l.c.*, 1891, p. 544, since referred to *Richmondia* of *Chrysomelides*; STIRLINGI, Lea, *Ante*, 1914, p. 344.

TERILLUS MICANS, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1888, p. 1475; POLITUS, p. 1476; CARINATUS, p 1476; SUTURALIS, *l.c.*, 1889, p. 461; ROTUNDICOLLIS, Chp., Atlas, pl. cxviii., fig. 4.

TOMYRIS RASA, Blackb., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1889, p. 465; NEGLIGENS, p. 466; OBSCURA, p. 467; LAETA, p. 468; GRACILIS, p. 468; IMPRESSICOLLIS, p. 469; LONGICORNIS, p. 470; AENEA, p. 471; ANTENNATA, p. 472; DIFFICILIS, p. 473; PARADOXA, p. 473; MINOR, p. 475.

Notes on previously named genera have also been made by Blackburn as follows:—EDUSA, THAUMASTOMERUS, and OCNIDA, *Ante*, 1891, p. 140, and 1900, p. 66; CLEPTOR, 1900, p. 167; COLASPOIDES, p. 168: NEOCLES, p, 169; COLASPIS, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1888, p. 1478; and RHYPARIDA, p. 1487.

RHYPARIDA.

This genus is represented by a great many species in Australia, especially in the warmer parts,(31) and many of them are extremely common. Some of them are almost or quite constant in their colours, some have apparently quite fixed colour varieties, and a few are extremely variable; in consequence several have been named more than once. On many species, especially amongst the smaller ones, the sides of the prosternum are conspicuously longitudinally striated from base to apex; but the majority are not striated throughout, although very few species are without remnants of striation about the base. The antennae vary somewhat in length and thickness, but are seldom of use in distinguishing the species, the second and third joints are sometimes of exactly the same length, sometimes the second and sometimes the third is slightly the longer, but in cases where antennal joints are subequal their apparent proportions are so liable to alteration from the point of view that I have purposely avoided using them. The scutellum also appears to be of very little use in distinguishing species. With the exception of the species of *Tomyris*, *Cleorina*, and *Scelodonta*, I have referred to the genus all the members of the subfamily now before me, whose four hind tibiae are notched near apex, and have excluded all those whose tibiae are not so notched. The projection behind each notch, and the notches themselves, differ slightly amongst the various species, but the degrees are so slight that they cannot be usefully employed in specific descriptions. All the species here referred to the genus also have regular single rows of elytral punctures; the punctures frequently diminish in size, or may even vanish posteriorly, but they are never confused or geminate in arrangement.

Following is a table of species known to me:—

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(31) It appears to be absent from Tasmania.

A. Sides of prosternum striated from base to apex.

a. Upper-surface hairy ... ... *pilosa*

aa. Upper-surface glabrous.

b. Prothorax (in addition to others) with coarse, irregularly scattered, punctures about base and sides ... ... *polymorpha*

bb. Prothorax without such punctures.

c. Prothorax impunctate ... ... *subangulata*

cc. Prothorax with more or less distinct punctures.

d. Eyes very large, close together, and no longitudinal impression between them *megalops*

dd. Eyes smaller or, if large, with a distinct longitudinal impression between them.

e. Prothorax and elytra black throughout.

f. Punctures in striae strong and distinct to apex ... ... *crassipes*

ff. Punctures in striae becoming much smaller posteriorly ... ... *ophthalmica*

ee. Prothorax and elytra not black throughout.

g. Large and robust.

h. Elytra pale ... ... *alleni*

hh. Elytra almost entirely black ... ... *vulnerata*

gg. Smaller and usually narrower than in *g.*

i. Each elytron with more than one dark longitudinal mark.

j. Infuscation of fourth interstice short and postmedian ... ... *australis*

jj. Infuscation of fourth continuous from base to near apex ... ... *militaris*

ii. Each elytron at most with one obscure dark longitudinal mark, and usually more or less uniformly coloured.

k. Head impunctate or almost so from clypeal suture to near base.

l. Distance between eyes less than the transverse diameter of an eye ... *ruficeps*

ll. Distance more.

m. Face with a shallow disconnected impression ... ... *bimaculicollis*

mm. Face with a distinct impression connected with clypeal suture *melvillensis*

kk. Head with distinct punctures between clypeus and base.

n. Prothorax scarcely more than half the greatest width of elytra ... *parvicollis*

nn. Prothorax at most one-third less than the greatest width of elytra.

o. Striation of prosternum rather ill-defined in parts ... ... *brevis*
oo. Striation conspicuous throughout.
p. Front angles of prothorax armed.
q. Head shagreened as well as punctured ... ... *mayae*
qq. Head with punctures only.
r. Elytra without a large dark lateral mark ... ... *interioris* (?)
rr. Elytra with such ... ... *copei*
pp. Front angles of prothorax unarmed.
s. Upper-surface with a conspicuous greenish gloss ... ... *elliptica*
ss. Upper-surface without such a gloss.
t. Separation of eyes more than the transverse diameter of an eye ... ... *flavipennis*
tt. Separation of eyes much less distant.
u. Sides of elytra parallel-sided for at least half their length *medionigra*
uu. Sides more or less gently rounded even in middle.
v. Eyes moderately distant.
w. Prothorax black ... ... *prosternalis*
ww. Prothorax not black ... ... *platyderes*
vv. Eyes rather close together.
x. Prothoracic punctures scarcely larger towards sides than on disc ... ... *apicipennis*
xx. Prothoracic punctures distinctly larger on sides ... *apicalis*, typical form
AA. Sides of prosternum not striated throughout.
B. Pronotum entirely dark, except that the apex is sometimes obscurely diluted with red.
y. Elytra with at least portion of the base pale.
z. Size large.
a. Dark markings of elytra of a more or less metallic-green ... ... *posticalis*
aa. Dark markings not metallic-green ... ... *dimidiata*, typical form
zz. Size very small.
b. Pronotum impunctate or almost so ... ... *humeralis*, in part
bb. Pronotum with distinct punctures.
c. Prothorax considerably more than twice as wide as long ... ... *ovata*
cc. Prothorax less than twice as wide as long ... ... *variipennis*
yy. Elytra (the sides and apex sometimes excepted) entirely dark.

d. Sides of prosternum with dense and coarse punctures ... ... *halticoides*
dd. Sides of prosternum without such punctures.
e. Size very small.
f. Pronotum impunctate or almost so ... ... *humeralis*, in part
ff. Pronotum with conspicuous punctures ... ... *tropica*, in part
ee. Size much larger than in *e*.
g. Pronotum shagreened.
h. Elytra also shagreened ... ... *herbacea*, var.
hh. Elytra not shagreened.
* Prothorax less than twice as wide as the median length ... ... *nigrocyanea*
** Prothorax fully twice as wide as the median length.
i. Elytra metallic-green or purple ... ... *caeruleipennis*
ii. Elytra brassy ... ... *nitida* (?)
gg. Pronotum not shagreened.
j. Sides of elytra (wholly or in part) conspicuously paler than disc.
k. Apex also conspicuously paler than disc ... ... *flavolatera*
kk. Apex not conspicuously paler than disc ... ... *fulvolimbata*, typical form
jj. Sides of elytra uniformly coloured with disc (or almost so).
l. Elytral striae conspicuously impressed at summit of apical slope.
m. Outlines of elytra continuous with those of prothorax ... ... *discopunctulata*
mm. Outlines not so continuous.
n. Upper-surface conspicuously metallic ... ... *fulvolimbata*, var. *blackburni*
nn. Upper-surface not metallic.
o. Pronotum with minute indistinct punctures ... ... *atra*
oo. Pronotum with distinct punctures ... ... *decipiens*
ll. Elytral striae not conspicuously impressed at summit of apical slope.
p. Distance between eyes less than the transverse diameter of an eye ... *punctulata*, dark form
pp. Distance between eyes more.
q. Upper-surface at most with a vague bluish gloss.
* Front angles of prothorax armed ... ... *dimidiata*, dark form
** Front angles unarmed ... ... *angusticollis*
qq. Upper-surface more or less conspicuously metallic.
r. Pronotum with very small and indistinct punctures ... ... *uniformis*
rr. Pronotum with small but sharply defined punctures ... ... *morosa*

BB. Pronotum entirely pale, or pale with dark markings.
C. Elytra dull metallic-green or blue ... ... *herbacea*, typical form
CC. Elytra not green, or if green not dull.
D. Prothorax with front angles unarmed.
s. Elytral striae and punctures both distinct on apical slope ... ... *tropica*, in part
ss. Elytral striae and punctures not both distinct on apical slope.
t. Prothoracic punctures quite unusually coarse ... ... *insulicola*
tt. Prothoracic punctures at most of moderate size.
u. Elytra entirely dark ... ... *seminigra*
uu. Elytra entirely pale.
v. Elytral punctures (except about base) scarcely visible ... ... *vagans*
vv. Elytral punctures fairly distinct posteriorly ... ... *pallidula*
uuu. Elytra pale, but with four black spots ... ... *tetraspilota*
DD. Prothorax with front angles armed.
E. Elytra entirely dark, the margins or extreme base sometimes excepted.
w. Size small.
x. Prothorax impunctate or almost so ... ... *basipennis*
xx. Prothorax with distinct punctures ... ... *semiflava*
ww. Size large.
y. Elytra metallic ... ... *ruficollis*
yy. Elytra not metallic.
z. All striae conspicuously impressed on apical slope ... ... *limbatipennis*, typical [form
zz. Some striae not so impressed ... ... *didyma*, var.
EE. Elytra entirely pale, the suture sometimes excepted.
a. Eyes separated less than the transverse diameter of an eye.
* Prothorax fully twice as wide as long ... ... *punctulata*, typical [form
** Prothorax not much wider than long ... ... *grandis*
aa. Eyes separated more.
b. Clypeus impunctate or almost so ... ... *clypeata*
bb. Clypeus with more or less distinct punctures.
* Elytral margins much wider than usual ... ... *carteri*
** Elytral margins of normal width.
c. Suture black or deeply infuscated throughout.
* Prothorax immaculate ... ... *tenuis*
** Prothorax bivittate ... ... *bivitticollis*
cc. Suture not deeply infuscated throughout.

d. Head with distinct punctures between eyes, as well as on clypeus.
e. Elytral punctures and striae fairly distinct on apical slope ... *commutabilis*
ee. Elytral punctures and striae very feeble there ... ... *dimidiata*, pale form
dd. Head impunctate between eyes, or at most with scarcely visible punctures.
f. Striae and punctures both well defined on apical slope.
g. Prothoracic punctures not very large but sharply defined ... *fuscosuturalis*
gg. Prothoracic punctures very small and ill-defined.
* Prothorax fully twice as wide as long ... ... *alcyone*
** Prothorax much less than twice as wide as long ... ... *rufa*
ff. Striae and punctures, either or both, very feeble on apical slope.
h. Metasternum and tarsi, either or both, black or deeply infuscated *flava*
hh. Metasternum and tarsi not at all, or but feebly infuscated ... *minuscula*
EEE. Elytra with more or less conspicuous markings on disc.
F. Prothorax bimaculate.
i. Black portion of elytra not broken up ... ... *maculicollis*
ii. Black portions of elytra more or less isolated.
j. Elytra with two black blotches separated by a transverse fascia ... *triangulifera*, var.
jj. Elytral markings longitudinal.
k. Fourth interstice with a postmedian isolated spot ... ... *brevilineata*
kk. Fourth without such a spot ... ... *mediovittata*
FF. Prothorax without conspicuous spots.
G. Elytra with a conspicuous, transverse, pale median fascia.
l. Postmedian black portion continued to apex ... ... *mastersi*
ll. Black portion terminated before apex ... ... *triangulifera*
GG. Elytra without a transverse median fascia.
H. Dark part of elytra with a conspicuous greenish gloss ... ... *aeneotincta*
HH. Dark parts without such a gloss.
I. Elytra with some striae not distinctly impressed on apical slope.
m. Elytra with three black spots ... ... *trimaculata*
mm. Elytra with more or less than three ... ... *didyma*, in part
II. Elytra with all striae distinctly impressed on apical slope.
J. Elytra infuscated about scutellum ... ... *amplicollis*
JJ. Elytra not infuscated there.
K. Fourth interstice with an isolated postmedian spot ... ... *limbatipennis*, pale [form
KK. Fourth without such a spot ... ... *mediorufa*

NOTES ON TABLE.

The femoral teeth, when present, are sometimes so extremely feeble, and could so easily be overlooked, that it was not considered desirable to use them in the table. The sexual variation in the eyes also rendered it desirable not to use these where possible. The depths of the prosternal striae, and the diminishing in size posteriorly of the elytral punctures, are very useful features in distinguishing the species, but the gradations in size between them are so fine that they could not be usefully employed for the larger divisions of the table. The claws might have been used, as they are often strikingly different between species apparently almost identical (compare *decipiens* and *atra);* but as at the best of times it is often difficult without considerable manipulation to decide even as to whether they are bifid or feebly appendiculate, and as a slight amount of dust or gum readily obscures them, especially on the smaller specimens, it was decided not to use them in the table.

A. On many species, not here included, the prosternum is conspicuously striated at the base, or at the base and apex, but the striae are not traceable throughout. On the present group at least some striae are so traceable, although in a few cases rather indistinctly so.

A. *e.* On *elliptica* and on *prosternalis*, and on even the darkest forms of *apicalis*, the elytra are more or less conspicuously diluted with red posteriorly, so they are not included here.

A. *g.* This species seems rather out of place amongst those with striated prosternum, and the striae there are less distinct than on most species of A, although some of them are traceable throughout.

A. *j.* Counting from the middle and excluding the short basal one. The short vitta on the fourth interstice is sometimes connected with the main longitudinal one, but on such specimens the interstice itself is partly pale towards the base.

A. *kk.* On some species of the genus the base of the head has fairly distinct, or even moderately strong, punctures, but these are usually concealed by the overlapping base of prothorax. The space here referred to may be taken as from the clypeal suture to a line connecting the hind margin of the eyes; on some species of *kk* the punctures are rather small, but they are always sharply defined.

A. *p.* On *flavipennis* each angle, when viewed from below, appears to be armed with a minute tooth, but these are quite invisible from above.

A. *vv.* In the male the separation is considerably less than the transverse diameter of an eye.

B. *ll*. On some of these species the punctures in the striae are fairly distinct at and below the summit of the apical slope, but the striae themselves (except the sutural and marginal ones) are feebly or not at all impressed.

D. To make quite sure of this the prothorax *must* be viewed from below.

DD. To see the armature clearly it is sometimes necessary to examine the under-surface of the prothorax from behind, as the projections are often small, and if the slight constrictions that they are really due to are clogged with dust or grease the projections themselves are scarcely visible. On many species, however, they are quite distinct from above.

E. The apex also is sometimes obscurely diluted with red, but never has conspicuous markings.

EE. A variety of *clypeata* has some infuscate basal spots.

EE. *gg*. On two specimens of *alcyone* the prothoracic punctures are more distinct than on the Darwin specimens.

F. One specimen of *maculicollis* has the prothorax immaculate, but its elytral blotch is as on typical ones. But *brevilineata* and *limbatipennis* vary in each other's direction so much that it is not always easy to decide as to the position of a specimen with immaculate prothorax.

I. Referring to the striae only. On some specimens of *didyma* the punctures are fairly distinct in all the rows.

RHYPARIDA DIDYMA, Fab.

var. *vittata*, Blanch.
var. *fulvoplagiata*, Jac.
var. *mediopicta*, Blackb.

Pl. v., figs. 1-14; pl. vii., fig. 96; pl. viii., figs. 102, 103, 167, and 171.

This is an abundant, widely-distributed, and extremely-variable species. The commonest (and typical) form (fig. 1) in Queensland (but it extends to the North-west as well) has three disconnected spots along the middle of each elytron, the first subbasal and composed, as it were, of three arms (of which the outer one is sometimes almost disconnected), the second median and briefly transverse, the third elongate and subapical. On this form the suture may be partly or entirely black, or but vaguely infuscated posteriorly; the margins are sometimes infuscated towards the apex, and occasionally have a median spot.

An almost equally abundant form (fig. 2) has the median and apical spots conjoined.

A very common form in North-west Australia (but extending to Queensland) has each elytron with an irregular vitta, extending from each shoulder to near the apex (fig. 3); frequently on this form each vitta has an inner projection at the basal third (fig. 4). One specimen near this form has the median vittae joined at the apex, with dark sutural and marginal markings, so that when viewed from behind the tip of the suture appears to be the starting-point of five longitudinal vittae (fig. 5). This specimen agrees well with the description of *vittata*.

On the variety named *mediopicta* (32) the elytra are black, with the extreme base, the basal margins, suture (except posteriorly), and a dilated postmedian space (on the suture), more or less reddish. This is perhaps the least constant of all the forms, and it is abundant in the Northern Territory. Frequently the postmedian blotch is split up into two by the suture being dark throughout.(33) One such specimen has most of the prothorax and a considerable portion of the head infuscated. It, and one other, are the only specimens I have seen with those parts not entirely pale. Frequently the postmedian spot has two lateral extensions on each elytron (fig. 8), and these may become conjoined laterally so as to enclose a black spot (fig. 9). Or the suture may have a fairly wide space at the base pale, and the red rapidly narrowed till it disappears about the middle (fig. 10). This form naturally leads to one in which the elytra at first appear to be entirely dark, but on examination the base and basal half of the sides are seen to be very narrowly reddish (fig. 11).

Most of these forms are represented by an abundance of specimens in the Museum, but in addition there are many other individual variations. One of the most interesting of these appears to have the elytra entirely black, but on examination some parts are seen to be darker than others, these darker parts consisting of spots as on the typical form. Its head and prothorax also are deeply infuscated over most of the surface. Its scutellum, the whole of its under-surface,(34) and the major portion of the legs are black.

RHYPARIDA AUSTRALIS, Boh. (formerly *Typophorus*).
Marsaeus simplex, Clark.

Pl. v., figs. 15-17; pl. viii., fig. 168.

This species was referred by Boheman to *Typophorus*. Lefevre (35) excluded it from that genus, but without assigning it to any other. It is a *Rhyparida.* In colour it is of a more or less dingy testaceous or flavous, deepening to a dull (on some specimens almost a blood) red, and with conspicuous black or infuscate markings. These on the head usually consist of a fascia in front, connected along the middle more or less widely with a rounded, medio-basal spot. On the prothorax there is usually a very large spot on each side, but these are frequently so extended that only the extreme apex and sides are reddish. The scutellum varies from red to black. On each elytron there is a fairly-wide variable vitta near the side, extending from the shoulder to about the apical third or fourth; the suture is usually black or infuscated throughout, but towards the base the black portion is usually rapidly (subtriangularly) dilated, and then just behind the scutellum suddenly truncated, and at its widest part it is frequently joined to the sublateral vitta; on the fourth interstice beyond the middle there is usually a narrow spot, but sometimes it is alogether absent, either through the space there being pale, or, if dark, forming part of the sublateral vitta. Each side is usually narrowly black, with the black part either isolated or joined to the sublateral vitta in one or two places. The sides of the prosternum, except the extreme margins, are striated throughout, but more deeply towards the base than elsewhere, and on some specimens more deeply than on others. On *brevilineata* (some varieties of which approach some varieties of this species) the prosternum is occasionally vaguely striated at the base, but apparently never on the sides or apex.

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(32) The type (fig. 6) is in the South Australian Museum.

(33) The variety (fig. 7) described by Jacoby as *fulvoplagiata*.

(34) I have seen no other specimens with the scutellum and under-surface black.

(35) Cat., p. 132.

A specimen from Moreton Bay, sent by Mr. Arrow for examination, and as having been compared and agreeing with the type of *simplex,* is simply a fairly dark specimen of *australis;* its prothorax is almost entirely dark, but the elytral markings are of the usual type. In the original description the colours of the prothorax and elytra are not mentioned, apparently being included in the general expression "rufoniger."

Hab.—Queensland: Bloomfield River, Dalby, Brisbane, Mount Tambourine; New South Wales: Albion Park, Tamworth, Liverpool; Victoria: Alps, Geelong, Ararat.

RHYPARIDA RUFICOLLIS, Clark.
howitti, Baly.
satelles, Blackb.

The elytra of this species vary from brassy-green to purple; with the shoulders and apex occasionally obscurely diluted with red (but apparently never conspicuously reddish). The legs are seldom entirely pale, but usually have the knees, tips of tibiae, and the tarsi black or infuscated. The abdomen is usually infuscated, and frequently has a brassy gloss; the metasternum is also usually infuscated, but is sometimes much paler than the abdomen; rarely the whole under-surface is pale. The species occurs in abundance in the warmer ports of Australia; specimens in the Museum being from Port Curtis (36) and Charters Towers in Queensland, the Northern Territory,(37) and Roebuck Bay in North-western Australia.

RHYPARIDA NITIDA, Clark (?)

Two specimens from North-western Australia (38) possibly belong to this species. One is brassy-purple, with dark under-surface and legs; the other is brassy, with legs obscurely reddish. They have the head and prothorax finely shagreened, and with fine, scattered punctures. The clypeus is indistinctly separated from the face, and has fairly dense and distinct, but not sharply-defined punctures. The elytral punctures are coarse, but beyond the middle rapidly decrease in size.

RHYPARIDA NIGROCYANEA, Clark.

Two specimens, measuring eight mm. or four lines (decidedly above the average for a dark species), and labelled "Interior S.A.," may belong to this species, but they differ from the description in having the legs and antennae partly reddish (although obscurely so), and in the head being not "foveolato," but with a narrowly impressed median line; the clypeus (not mentioned in the original description) has dense and rather strong punctures, the others on the head being very small. The prothorax, whilst not strongly transverse, is distinctly wider across the middle than the median length; but this is also the case with *didyma* (which was given as the type of *Marseus)*, to which *nigrocyanea* was referred, although it was said to be "quadrate or subquadrate," and "subquadrato, non transverso."

Since the above was written, Mr. Arrow sent a specimen of the species for comparison that was compared with the type, and it agrees with these.

RHYPARIDA RUFA, Clark.

A co-type of this species, sent for examination, is structurally extremely close to *nigrocyanea*, except that the median line on the head is deeper and that the punctures on the clypeus are more numerous; most of its appendages are missing. The colour was given as "stramineo-flavus," but that of the co-type is *now* of a reddish-castaneous, with a distinct greenish gloss.

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(36) Identified by the late Rev. T. Blackburn as *ruficollis*.

(37) Including the type of *satelles*.

(38) The type was recorded as from New South Wales, but several of the localities, given by the Rev. H. Clark in the paper containing the description of this species, seem to be rather dubious.

RHYPARIDA FULVOLIMBATA, Lef.

var. *blackburni*, Jac.

Pl. v., figs. 18 and 19.

On the typical form of this species the elytra have a fairly wide flavous border, extending from near each shoulder to the apex, but it often terminates before the apex, and sometimes all that is left of it is a small medio-lateral spot. Frequently it is altogether absent, and the form with such elytra has been described by Jacoby as *blackburni*. The tibiae are usually pale, but occasionally are more or less greenish. The prothorax is usually shining, but on an occasional specimen appears to be lightly shagreened. There are specimens in the Museum from Fortescue River, Roebuck Bay, and Port Denison. The type of *fulvolimbata* was described as from Sydney, but probably in error.

RHYPARIDA APICALIS, Jac.

Pl. v., figs. 20 and 21.

The two original specimens of this species differed in the punctures of the head and elytra, in the space between the eyes, and in the colours of the legs and elytra.

Two specimens from Port Denison evidently belong to the species. Each has the sides of the prothorax with dense and fairly coarse punctures having a tendency to become oblong and confluent. Their eyes are large, closer together than usual, and there is a conspicuous longitudinal impression between them. One has the shoulders and apical portion of elytra conspicuously paler than the other parts. The sides of the prosternum are conspicuously longitudinally striated.(39)

Five specimens from Gladstone, and two from Mungar Junction, differ from the preceding ones in having the head quite as dark as the prothorax, the eyes smaller and more distant, the lateral punctures of the prothorax smaller, quite round and not at all confluent (although somewhat denser than on the disc), the shoulders and apex of elytra rather obscurely paler than the other parts, and with fairly distinct punctures about apex (although much smaller than about base). The antennae and legs are of an uniform dingy-brown, somewhat paler on some specimens than on others, but of one colour only.

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(39) As they are on all the other specimens here considered as belonging to the species. Many of the small species of the genus have the sides of the prosternum similarly striated, but I cannot find that such sculpture has been referred to in any previously described species, although presumably *some* of them must have been so striated.

Three specimens from Mackay are also conspecific. Of these one has the lateral punctures of prothorax more, and the others have them less, conspicuously confluent. The prothorax is of a rather dark-brown, and on two of them is notably darker than the head. The elytra are uniformly reddish-brown, becoming slightly paler posteriorly, but one has a vaguely infuscate spot on each side. One has the undersurface black, one has it somewhat paler, and the other has it still paler.

A specimen from North Queensland is sculptured as those from Gladstone, but has the head of a dark-red, with an obscure median blotch, the elytra with the shoulders and apex flavous and the suture and base obscurely diluted with red, so that an elongated black patch is obscurely isolated on each elytron. The legs and antennae are more or less flavous.

Four specimens from the Fortescue River (North-western Australia) (40) also appear to belong to the species; but have the head with denser punctures, and the median line only moderately impressed; the prothoracic punctures are partially confluent at the sides, but not oblong, and the elytra have about one-third of the apex flavous, the pale portion connected with the base at the sides (except on one specimen). One has an elongated black patch on each elytron, as on the North Queensland specimen.

A specimen from the Behn River is of a rather dingy reddish-brown throughout, except that the legs, antennae, and the lateral and posterior parts of the elytra are somewhat paler. It is rather narrower than the Port Denison ones, and the lateral prothoracic punctures are not confluent.

A specimen from the Fortescue River is still paler (the elytra are flavous throughout, except for a slight deepening of colour towards the base and on the margins). Its head (except for the clypeus) is impunctate, the prothoracic punctures are small and comparatively sparse (even on the sides), and the seriate punctures on the elytra (except for the marginal and sutural rows) are not traceable even to the middle.

Putting some of the extreme forms together (say the last-mentioned one beside the wider, darker, and more coarsely punctured ones from Gladstone), it is rather difficult to believe that they belong to but one species; but there are so many intermediate ones that I am convinced all the specimens here commented upon do so belong. There are specimens from other localities (including Melville Island), and with other slight differences, in the Museum.

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(40) All the specimens from the North-west are narrower than those from Queensland, but this appears to be of varietal importance only.

RHYPARIDA LIMBATIPENNIS, Jac.

Pl. v., figs. 22-24.

Of this species Jacoby had eight specimens belonging to two forms; but the one (with almost entirely dark elytra) he described as typical is much less abundant than the one with a few spots; this form being very abundant in many parts of Queensland (Rockhampton, Charters Towers, Cairns, Cooktown, Coen River, etc.). He described the antennae and legs as fulvous, but the former are frequently infuscated, except towards the base, and the knees, tip of tibiae, and tarsi are usually infuscated. On the pale form the spots on each elytron very in number from one to three.

RHYPARIDA CLYPEATA, Jac.

Three specimens from North Queensland (Blackburn's collection) and Cairns (E. Allen) evidently belong to this species, which is readily distinguished by its entirely pale colour and "the entirely impunctate head and clypeus, which latter is not separated from the face." Two of them (both males) have a feeble longitudinal impression on the head, but on the other (a female) it is more distinct. The female has elytral punctures as in the type, but on the males they appear to be much larger, owing to each being surrounded by a watery-looking ring (41); their actual sizes, however, are much as on the female. Jacoby described the femora as unarmed, but on close examination a very minute tooth (invisible from most directions) may be seen on each, those on the four hind ones nearer the apex than base, and on the others nearer base than apex. At first sight each appears like a speck of dust.

Two other females agree so closely in sculpture (including the femora) with these that it does not appear desirable to regard them as more than slight varieties. They have a few minute punctures on the clypeus, and the base of this is marked off from the head by a feebly-curved bisinuate line.(42) One has a very vague spot on the middle of each elytron near the base; the other has a similar spot, and in addition one on each shoulder, and a vague stripe on each side of the prothorax.

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(41) Similar rings appear to occur on occasional specimens in many other families of beetles.

(42) On most species of the genus the punctures and basal suture of the clypeus are more or less variable.

RHYPARIDA MOROSA, Jac.

An abundant species from Brisbane to Port Darwin. Specimens usually have a bluish, greenish, or purplish gloss, but sometimes are slightly brassy. On an occasional specimen the elytra are of a different colour to the prothorax and head. From three to five of the basal joints of antennae are pale.

RHYPARIDA TRIMACULATA,(43) Jac.

Pl. vi., figs. 25-27.

This species (the type of which was from Northern Australia) was described as having the antennae black (except for the first five joints) and the under-side and legs nearly black.

There are before me four specimens from Cloncurry which possibly represent a variety of the species, but they have the antennae, under-surface, and legs (except for a feeble infuscation of the knees and parts of the tarsi) no darker than the upper-surface. But as the size ($4\frac{3}{4}$-$5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.) is similar to that of the type (5 mm.), and the sculpture of the head and prothorax, with the conspicuously trimaculate (44) elytra, are in accordance with the description, it would be inadvisable to describe them as new without knowing the typical form.

Since the above was written I have seen (fig. 25) a Macleay Museum specimen (from Port Denison) that agrees with the original description and is quite evidently *trimaculata;* it differs from the Cloncurry ones (in addition to the differently coloured antennae, legs, and under-surface) in being narrower (especially as regards the prothorax), clypeus less conspicuously separated from the face, punctures in the elytral rows almost disappearing posteriorly, and in several minor details. Nevertheless, as it appears possible that the two forms may belong to but one species, I refrain from describing the Cloncurry specimens as belonging to a new one.

RHYPARIDA BREVILINEATA, Jac.

Pl. vi., figs. 28 and 29.

The type of this species was described as having "the suture and two short stripes beyond the middle piceous." This form, however, is rather rare; on the common form the stripe on the fourth (45) interstice is as described, but that on the eighth (45) usually extends to the shoulder, sometimes with a slight interruption before same.(46) The dark sutural marking is seldom continued to the apex, and frequently terminates before the middle; the epipleurae are frequently dark. The scutellum varies in colour. On the prothorax the two dark spots are seldom completely absent, but they vary in size; there is also frequently a median spot as well, and the three are sometimes conjoined; one specimen has a conspicuous black M. On the head there is occasionally a medio-basal spot. On the prosternum the base is usually striated, and the striae may or may not be continued close to the coxae, but they appear never to extend to the apex, and this will distinguish the species from *amplicollis* and *alleni*. The eyes are smaller but more prominent than in *limbatipennis*, and the elytra as a rule are decidedly less convex. The majority of specimens in fact have a peculiarly flattened appearance. The length varies from 4 to 7 mm.

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(43) In error originally printed *bimaculata*.

(44) On one of the specimens the postmedian spot on each elytron is split up into two longitudinal approximate ones.

(45) The third and seventh according to Jacoby, but he evidently did not count the sutural interstice.

Two specimens from North-western Australia (Blackburn's collection) are unusually small and convex, and with the clypeus more distinctly punctured than usual; the prothorax is infuscated almost throughout, and the elytra with suture infuscated, and the spots so faint as to be practically absent.

Hab.—North-western Australia: King Sound, Fortescue River; Northern Territory; Queensland: Cairns, Kuranda, Charters Towers, Mackay, Rockhampton, Gladstone, Mungar Junction, Brisbane.

RHYPARIDA DIMIDIATA, Baly.

Marsaeus rufoflavus, Clark.

Pl. vi., fig. 30; pl. vii., fig. 97; pl. viii., figs. 104 and 172.

The typical form of this species is the rarest of three quite sharply defined ones, and I have taken them all in company at Tamworth (the third, and the second and third forms, freely mating). On the elytra of all the forms the punctures are of large size close to the base, but they rapidly become much smaller and almost disappear posteriorly. On the two first forms there is usually a vague bluish gloss, that is usually fairly distinct on the apical portion of the elytra, and is seldom altogether absent. The size varies from 4½ to 7½ mm.

On the typical form the prothorax, apical half of elytra (the line of demarcation sharply defined), and most of the under-surface and legs are black or blackish.

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(46) On many specimens there appears to be a bifurcated humeral stripe, with the outer arm extending to beyond the middle, and the inner one abbreviated at the base, but with the stripe on the fourth interstice representing where it would be if continued.

The second form is entirely black, except that the head, apex of prothorax, parts of under-surface and of antennae are often obscurely diluted with red.

The third (and most abundant) form is of a pale-brown (almost stramineous), with the elytra and base of femora still paler. With age it becomes considerably darker (more or less castaneous). This form comes very close to the description of *rufoflava;* but it has distinct although rather small prothoracic punctures, (47) whereas that species is described as having the prothorax impunctate. Mr. Arrow, however, sent five specimens (three from Moreton Bay) as *rufoflava* after comparison with the type, and they are quite normal specimens of this variety.

Four black specimens, from Brisbane, should perhaps be regarded as belonging to the second form, but they are less convex, the bluish gloss is entirely absent, and the elytral punctures are rather more distinct posteriorly (although much smaller than anteriorly). A specimen from Northern Queensland agrees with these in sculpture of elytra, but has the sides obscurely flavous from base to apex, and the eyes and prothoracic punctures somewhat smaller.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tamworth, Clarence River; Queensland: Brisbane, Mount Tambourine, Mackay, Cairns.

RHYPARIDA GRANDIS, Baly.

Eurydemus insignis, Chp.

A specimen (numbered $\frac{55}{69}$, but without locality label) sent by Mr. Arrow as this species, and agreeing with the original descriptions, is simply a large *Rhyparida* (to which genus it was originally referred), with bifid claws and front-margins of prosternal episterna gently incurved. Baly described the four hind femora as being armed, but the front ones are also armed, although the tooth on each of these is much less distinct than on the others. Baly recorded the species from New Caledonia; Chapuis recorded *E. insignis* as from Australia; Lefevre also recorded it in his catalogue as Australian. Its right to a place in Australian catalogues, however, needs confirmation.

RHYPARIDA BASALIS, Baly.

A variety of this species has been recorded from Queensland, but is not represented in the Museum. Mr. Arrow, however, has sent for examination a specimen of the typical form (from Dorey), and in the table this (except that the apical parts of the elytra are somewhat diluted with red) would be referred to E, and associated with the variety *zz* of *didyma*, with which, however, it has very little connection. In size and (except for the paler prothorax) general appearance it appears close to *melvillensis*, but the flanks of the prosternum are not striated from base to apex as on that species.

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(47) On some specimens, however, they are smaller than on others, and if such specimens are greasy or dirty the punctures could easily be overlooked.

RHYPARIDA MACULICOLLIS, Baly.

Pl. vi., figs. 31 and 32.

The two conspicuous spots on the prothorax of this species vary considerably in size, and from one of the numerous specimens in the Museum are altogether absent. The legs are occasionally almost entirely pale, but frequently the knees (very rarely the entire femora), tibiae (wholly or in part), and tarsi are black or infuscated. The abdomen is usually paler than the metasternum. The sides (except in front) and base of prosternum are rather faintly but distinctly striated.

RHYPARIDA MASTERSI, Blackb.

Pl. vi., figs. 33 and 34.

Structurally this species is extremely close to *maculicollis*, and the colours are usually exactly alike (the ground colour varies on individuals from a rather dark-straw colour to almost ruby-red), although the markings are strikingly different. Both forms also have the prosternum close to the coxae and about the base with fine striae; more conspicuous on some specimens than on others. The type was described as having unarmed femora, and those of a co-type in the Museum are certainly unarmed; but several specimens coloured exactly the same have the hind femora minutely dentate, the tooth invisible from most directions.

RHYPARIDA INTERIORIS, Blackb. (?)

The type of *interioris* (now in the British Museum) was the only specimen of the species known to the late Rev. T. Blackburn. There is now before me a specimen from Mount Painter (close to Leigh Creek) that I hesitate to regard as distinct from it, although most of its under-surface and the apical half of the antennae are infuscated (these, however, are common variations). But its eyes are widely separated, whereas they should be closer together than usual. I think it probable, however, that the eyes are sexually variable in size and distance, as they certainly are in several species of which I can be sure of the sexes.

RHYPARIDA UNIFORMIS, Blackb.

The type of this species was described as "cyanea," a specimen somewhat doubtfully considered as a variety as "aenea." But as a matter of fact the brassy form is more abundant than the bluish.(48)

Four small (4½-5 mm.) greenish or purplish-blue specimens from Cairns and Cooktown may represent a variety, besides in size they differ in being somewhat narrower, with the median impression on the head deeper, but the clypeus less distinctly separated from the face. Their femora are black with a bluish gloss, and three have the tibiae rather deeply infuscated.

Four small (4-5 mm.) specimens from Roebuck Bay may represent another variety. They are black with a slight coppery gloss, and parts of the under-surface and legs have a slight bluish or greenish gloss, the legs and antennae are mostly of a dingy testaceous, more or less infuscated in parts.

RHYPARIDA DISCOPUNCTULATA, Blackb.

Pl. viii., figs. 169 and 173.

A short, broad form with the elytra scarcely wider than the prothorax at the base, so that their outlines are practically continuous. Although described as "cyaneonigra," it is only the elytra (49) that have a bluish (sometimes a greenish) gloss; occasionally the gloss is entirely absent. The head and legs (wholly or in part) are sometimes obscurely reddish, and the elytra are sometimes diluted with red about the apex. The prosternum has a few oblique striae about the base, but they are usually faintly impressed. The length varies from 5 to 6 mm. The species is abundant in Northern Queensland (Bloomfield and Coen Rivers, Bundaberg, Cairns, and Darnley Island).

RHYPARIDA HERBACEA, Blackb.

The type and a co-type of this species have the prothorax reddish, and are the only specimens in the Museum so coloured. One marked by the late Rev. T. Blackburn as "(?) *herbacea*, var.," has the prothorax of the same dull metallic-green as the elytra, but its head is of a dingy-red, with a metallic-green gloss. Two specimens (from Chillagoe) have the head and prothorax coloured as the elytra; two others (from Chillagoe and Port Denison) have the head and prothorax of a dull coppery-blue, and one (from Normanton) has the head, prothorax, and elytra of a dark greenish-bronze. All these agree in their dull metallic appearance, due to the shagreened surface, and all have the sides of the prosternum with remnants of striae.

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(48) On this form, including the type, the elytra are more or less purplish.

(49) The type and three co-types are in the Museum.

It is probable that if some of these specimens could be compared with the type of *viridiaenea*, they would be found to agree with same, but even if this should prove to be the case the name *herbacea* should be retained as varietal for the form with red prothorax.

Rhyparida aeneotincta, Blackb.

Pl. vi., fig. 35.

The type of this species is in the Museum.

Rhyparida posticalis, Blackb.

Pl. vi., fig. 36.

Three specimens of this species, with almost identical elytral markings, are in the Museum.

Rhyparida amplicollis, Blackb.

Pl. vi., fig. 37.

The type and many co-types of this species are in the Museum. The elytra were stated to have "regione suturali antice late subaeneis, latera versus nonnullis exemplis longitudinaliter aeneo-notatis." It is over twenty years since they were described, and possibly some alteration has taken place, but there is *now* not the least metallic appearance on any of them. There is an obscure infuscate blotch (of varying size) in the scutellar region, and on some specimens a vague infuscate humeral spot and a postmedian one on the seventh interstice of each elytron; on one co-type there is also a vague postmedian spot on the third interstice. The prosternum is without medio-lateral striae, but a few faint ones may be traced at the base. A specimen from the Coen River has very minute punctures on the head; the prothorax and elytra, except for portions of the margins, are deeply infuscated throughout.

Variety A. Some large ($7\frac{1}{2}$-$8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) specimens from the Northern Territory (apparently sent with the typical form) and King Sound differ in being of a brighter colour, prothorax with a vague infuscate blotch towards each side, and a still more vague one in the middle; the elytra with a small post-scutellar space (but the suture throughout), each shoulder and a spot on the fourth interstice, and another on the eighth about the middle, more or less conspicuously infuscated. The punctures on the head (including clypeus) and prothorax are also more distinct. On the typical form (14 specimens) the punctures decidedly decrease in size towards the apex of the elytra, and are quite regular in the striae; at the apex between the marginal and submarginal striae the interstice is conspicuously wider than the others, and either impunctate, or with but one or two punctures. On the variety (5 specimens) the interstice there is covered with coarse, crowded punctures, and the whole of the apical portion is more or less coarsely punctured.

Two specimens from Northern Queensland are rather smaller (7 mm.) and narrower, with most of the prothorax entirely black, but the elytral markings and apex are as on the variety. A specimen from Charters Towers has markings as on the variety, but the apex of elytra is as on the typical form.

RHYPARIDA FLAVA, Clark.
piceitarsis, Blackb.
var. *pallida*, Jac.

This species is abundant in the Northern Territory and North-western Australia, and there are two in the Macleay Museum from Port Denison, and varies in length from 4 to 6 mm. The knees, tips of tibiae, and the tarsi are usually infuscated or black; the abdomen and metasternum are also sometimes black or infuscated. *Pallida* appears to have been described from specimens (of which there are several (50) in the Museum) with entirely pale legs. Mr. Arrow sent a specimen labelled "New Holl." as *flava* after comparison with the type; it is simply a fairly large specimen of the species subsequently named *piceitarsis* by Blackburn.

RHYPARIDA PUNCTULATA, Blackb.

This species has eyes decidedly larger than usual, the space between them considerably less than the diameter of an eye (less in the male than in the female), and the front notched in the middle. It is also distinct by the conspicuous punctures of head and prothorax, the elytral punctures strong at the base and small posteriorly, a small acute projection on each front angle of prothorax, and by the dentate hind femora; the tooth is small, but from some directions is quite distinct.

Two specimens from Melville Island differ from the type, and some co-types, in having the upper-surface black, in places with a vague bluish gloss, and the elytra obscurely diluted with red posteriorly; the under-surface and legs are also more or less deeply infuscated.

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(50) Including one from Melville Island.

RHYPARIDA PILOSA, n. sp.

Castaneous; sides and apical half of elytra, abdomen, and appendages paler. Elytra with rows of fairly long and distinct hairs, head and prothorax with shorter and less distinct ones.

Head with dense and fairly coarse punctures throughout, with a feeble medio-basal elevation. *Prothorax* about half as long as greatest width, sides strongly rounded, front angles lightly armed; with dense and fairly large but rather shallow punctures, becoming smaller about apex and subconfluent on sides. *Elytra* parallel-sided from shoulders to apical third, greatest width scarcely more than that of prothorax, but considerably wider than base of same; with fairly dense, rather large, and somewhat irregular punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, and almost disappearing from apical slope. Flanks of *prosternum* conspicuously striated from base to apex. Hind *femora* minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 3-3½ mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia: Fortescue River (W. D. Dodd). Type, I. 3079.

The conspicuous elytral clothing readily distinguishes this species from all others of the genus. The basal portions of the elytra are paler than the prothorax, but each has a feeble longitudinal vitta extending from the shoulder to about the middle, where the shade is the same as that of the prothorax. The two specimens in the Museum differ somewhat in size, but in very little else; they appear to be females.

RHYPARIDA MEGALOPS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-piceous; elytra at apex, an indistinct spot on each shoulder, and the appendages testaceous.

Head with rather dense and strong punctures; not longitudinally impressed. Eyes unusually large, distance between them only about one-third the transverse diameter of an eye. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as median length, front angles almost unarmed; with fairly numerous, rather small but clearly defined punctures, becoming slightly more numerous and larger on sides than on disc. *Elytra* subparallel-sided to beyond the middle; with clearly defined rows of fairly large punctures about base, becoming smaller posteriorly, and (except about suture and sides) almost disappearing from apical slope. Flanks of *prosternum* strongly striated throughout. Length, 2¾ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Gladstone (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3422.

A minute species evidently allied to *apicalis*, but differing from all the specimens commented upon as probably belonging to that species by the even larger eyes, the space between them being only about one-third of the diameter of an eye, and the head being without a median longitudinal impression. The prothoracic punctures, although sharply defined, exhibit no tendency to become oblong or confluent. I have been unable to see the claws clearly, but they appear to be bifid.

RHYPARIDA APICIPENNIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; head, apical portion of elytra, an obscure spot on each shoulder, and the appendages of a more or less dingy-red.

Head with dense and rather coarse punctures; with a vague median impression. Eyes large, separation about one-half the transverse diameter of each. *Prothorax* at base about once and one-half the median length, front angles unarmed; with fairly numerous, clearly-defined punctures, of rather small size, becoming slightly denser towards but absent from extreme sides. *Elytra* suboblong-ovate, distinctly but not much wider than prothorax, widest beyond the middle; with clearly-defined rows of moderate punctures about base, becoming much smaller towards but traceable almost to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* distinctly striated throughout. *Claws* bifid. Length, 4-4½ mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia (Macleay Museum). Type, I. 3447.

Larger and wider than any specimen in the Museum that could be referred to *apicalis*, to which it is very close, but the prothorax is less transverse and more convex, and with smaller punctures, not at all confluent laterally, and elytra with punctures even less distinct posteriorly. The femora appear to be truly edentate. A specimen, evidently a female, differs from the type in being slightly wider, head not reddish and with somewhat smaller eyes, elytra with pale portion occupying more of the apex, and less encroached upon at suture, and abdomen more evenly convex.

RHYPARIDA MAYAE, n. sp.

Black; head, apex of prothorax, elytra (suture and a large spot on each side towards base excepted) and parts of undersurface, more or less reddish; appendages (parts of the legs somewhat infuscated) paler.

Head shagreened; with moderately dense but rather small punctures, rather stronger on clypeus than elsewhere; with a feeble median elevation from base to clypeus. Eyes rather widely separated. *Prothorax* rather small, not twice as wide as median length, front angles unarmed: with sharply-defined and fairly-dense but rather small punctures, becoming slightly larger but sparser towards sides. *Elytra* at base distinctly wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with regular (on parts of the lateral slopes irregular) rows of fairly large punctures, becoming smaller towards but quite conspicuous to apex; interstices with minute punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* strongly striated throughout. Hind *femora* feebly dentate: claws acutely appendiculate. Length, 4½-5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mullewa and Lennonville (Miss J. F. May): South Australia: Gawler Ranges (S. A. White). Type, I. 3081.

In general appearance close to some forms of *apicalis*, but eyes more distant (in both sexes), smaller, and more prominent, head with smaller and denser puctures, median impression more feeble and connected with the base by a fine ridge, prothoracic punctures not laterally confluent and oblong, and series of elytral punctures quite distinct to apex. Of the five specimens before me, three (including the type) have a large blackish blotch on the basal half of each elytron, not very sharply defined and not extending to base, suture, or side; the fourth has each spot larger and still less sharply defined; the fifth has the upper-surface entirely castaneous, except that the elytra become flavous about apex, parts of its sterna are rather deeply infuscated. The sexual differences, apart from the front tarsi, are slight.

RHYPARIDA PARVICOLLIS, n. sp.

Dark piceous-brown; head, elytra (except for a wide vitta covering most of each), and appendages more or less castaneous or flavous.

Head specially convex about base; with sparse and small punctures there; with a short median impression towards the front; clypeus with dense and distinct punctures. Eyes widely separated. *Prothorax* small, base scarcely once and one-half the median length, front angles not distinctly armed; with minute punctures becoming slightly larger on sides. *Elytra* at base distinctly wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle, where the width is almost twice that of the prothorax; with regular rows of fairly large punctures, becoming smaller towards but distinct to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* striated throughout. *Claws* acutely appendiculate. Length, 4¼ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Geraldton (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3448.

In general appearance close to *apicalis* and the preceding species, but head smaller and swollen at base, prothorax smaller and with minute punctures (even at sides). From *apicalis* also it differs in the elytral punctures, being distinct to apex. The elytra have the sides and apex almost flavous, the base and a sutural space darker, and elsewhere almost black, but the shades of colour are only sharply defined laterally.

RHYPARIDA ELLIPTICA, n. sp.

Black, upper-surface with a vague metallic greenish gloss; apical portion of elytra, muzzle, abdomen, and appendages more or less testaceous, parts of antennae and of legs infuscated.

Head with rather small and not very dense, but distinct, punctures, becoming larger and more crowded on clypeus. Eyes widely separated and rather prominent. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as the median length, sides and angles evenly rounded; with fairly dense and small, sharply-defined punctures, becoming slightly larger on sides. *Elytra* at base no wider than base of prothorax, sides gently rounded and widest across middle; with regular rows of fairly-large punctures, becoming smaller towards but distinct to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* striated throughout. Metasternum with some large punctures towards sides. Hind *femora* minutely dentate; claws acutely appendiculate. Length, 3½-3¾ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cape York (Blackburn's collection), Stewart River (W. D. Dodd). Type, I. 3095.

In size and general appearance something like some of the dark varieties of *apicalis*, but with a metallic gloss (absent, however, from the Cape York specimen, but which is in poor condition), elytral punctures distinct to apex and eyes smaller, more prominent and more widely separated, and the median groove on one specimen so indistinct that it could be fairly regarded as absent, and from two others altogether wanting. The clypeus, although without a distinct suture posteriorly, is quite distinctly separated from the rest of the head by being slightly separately convex, and with punctures much denser than on the space immediately behind it. The three specimens before me appear to be all males, as the four front tarsi are distinctly inflated, and their eyes are of the same size. The notch on each of the hind tibiae is rather feeble, but on the middle ones of normal size. The general outlines are almost perfectly elliptical.

RHYPARIDA MEDIONIGRA, n. sp.

Pl. vi., fig. 38.

Black; head (a conspicuous median spot excepted), elytra (wholly or in part), and part of abdomen more or less reddish, appendages paler.

Head with moderately dense but not very large punctures, becoming larger and more crowded on clypeus; with a short medio-frontal impression. Eyes rather widely separated. *Prothorax* at base scarcely once and one-fourth the median length, sides rather strongly rounded, and widest nearer base than apex, front angles unarmed; with fairly dense but rather small punctures, becoming larger and denser on sides. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, sides parallel for about half their length, or very feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of rather small punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, and absent from apical slope. Flanks of *prosternum* striated throughout. *Femora* minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 3¾-4 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Leigh Creek (Blackburn's collection), Mount Painter (near Leigh Creek) (H. G. Stokes). Type, I. 3059.

Closely allied to *apicalis*, but eyes more widely separated, and head more convex about base. From *mayae* it is readily distinguished by the elytral punctures almost disappearing posteriorly, and head with a medio-basal carina.(51) The three specimens before me vary somewhat in colour. On the type each elytron has a large blackish blotch (becoming paler in places) connected with the side (this narrowly black throughout) at the summit of the apical slope. A specimen (associated with the type in the Blackburn collection) has the base and apex of prothorax reddish, and the elytra almost entirely reddish, becoming paler posteriorly, but with the suture and sides feebly infuscated. The specimen from Mount Painter is without a cephalic spot, the prothorax is reddish (vaguely infuscated towards each side), and the elytra are mostly flavous, becoming darker towards base and suture, and with a vaguely-defined infuscate spot on the basal half towards each side.

RHYPARIDA FLAVIPENNIS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; elytra (suture and sides excepted), legs, and antennae (the apical joints more or less infuscated) flavous.

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(51) No doubt on specimens with the base of the head partially concealed the carina would be covered; but of both species there are specimens before me with the base of the head not concealed.

Head with rather small and not very dense punctures, becoming larger towards and densest on clypeus; without a median impression. Eyes small and widely separated. *Prothorax* at base almost equal to median length, front angles unarmed; with moderately dense and rather small, clearly-defined punctures, becoming larger and denser on sides. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large punctures, rapidly becoming smaller and disappearing (except near suture and sides) from apical slope. Flanks of *prosternum* striated throughout. *Femora* minutely dentate; claws acutely appendiculate. Length, 3¾ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown). Type, I. 3123.

In some respects resembling some of the pale forms of *apicalis*, but readily distinguished by the widely-separated eyes (these, for the genus, are exceptionally small and distant), and absence of a median groove. The series of punctures on the elytra appear to almost abruptly terminate before the middle, but in certain lights they are vaguely traceable almost to the apex, although extremely small and shallow. On the head and prothorax of one specimen, although there are no distinct markings, certain parts are obscurely darker than other parts.

RHYPARIDA BREVIS, n. sp.

Pl. vi., fig. 39.

Dark-red; elytra (suture excepted), abdomen, and appendages more or less flavous.

Head without punctures, except on clypeus, where they are rather small and sparse, although distinct; with a distinct medio-frontal impression, connected in middle with an oblique clypeal suture. Eyes rather large, widely separated, a narrow depression behind each. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as median length, front angles armed; with numerous rather small punctures, almost disappearing from near all the margins. *Elytra* short, very little wider than prothorax; with regular rows of fairly large punctures, becoming smaller towards but distinct to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* rather lightly striated. *Femora* minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 3-3½ mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Cairns (Macleay Museum, E. Allen, and A. M. Lea), Type, I. 3110.

The prothorax and sterna are almost of a deep blood-red, but the head is somewhat paler (although darker than the elytra). Four specimens have colours exactly as described, but two others have three conspicuous spots on the elytra, one about the middle of each, and the third common to both on the suture near the scutellum. Another specimen has somewhat similar but less sharply-defined spots. A specimen in the Macleay Museum is black, except for the head and parts of the appendages. The flanks of the prosternum have many striae extending from base to apex, but on the apical half they are not very sharply defined, they cover a space at least halfway from the coxa to the outer margin on each side, the outer side being smooth: this character will readily distinguish the species from *trimaculata*, whose prosternum, even at the base, is not longitudinally strigose.

RHYPARIDA PLATYDERES, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous; elytra somewhat paler about their apex, abdomen and appendages more or less flavous.

Head with moderately dense but rather small punctures, becoming denser and somewhat larger on clypeus; with a narrow medio-frontal impression, connected with a feeble clypeal suture. Eyes rather large and moderately separated, a shallow groove behind each. *Prothorax* across middle about thrice the median length, front angles unarmed; with rather small and not very dense but clearly-defined punctures, almost disappearing before all the margins. *Elytra* suboblong to beyond the middle, very little (at extreme base not at all) wider than prothorax; with rows of not very large punctures, becoming distinctly smaller towards but distinct to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* striated throughout. *Femora* minutely dentate; claws appendiculate. Length, 3-3¼ mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 3113.

In general appearance rather close to the preceding species, but head more convex, and with much more conspicuous punctures, eyes rather larger and less prominent, front angles of prothorax more rounded and not armed, and punctures in general slightly different. On the forehead there is a vaguely-infuscate spot.

RHYPARIDA PROSTERNALIS, n. sp.

Piceous-brown, sides and apex of elytra slightly paler; abdomen and appendages more or less testaceous.

Head with small and rather dense punctures, becoming larger on clypeus; with a narrow medio-frontal impression, connected with a vague clypeal suture. Eyes large, separation about equal to the transverse diameter of an eye. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as the median length, sides feebly rounded and decreasing in width from base to apex, front angles unarmed: with fairly numerous sharply-defined but rather small punctures, almost disappearing laterally. *Elytra* suboblong-ovate, very little wider than prothorax, widest at about middle; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming smaller towards but quite distinct to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* conspicuously striated throughout; episterna densely and coarsely punctate. *Femora* minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 3½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd). Type (unique), I. 3092.

In general appearance like some of the darker forms of *apicalis*, but seriate punctures of elytra distinct to apex.

RHYPARIDA BIMACULICOLLIS, n. sp.

Pl. vi., fig. 40.

Flavous; prothorax dark reddish-castaneous, a large ill-defined black spot on each side; elytra with the suture and epipleurae infuscated, and with a conspicuous blackish spot on suture near base, sterna and apical half of antennae infuscated.

Head with small punctures at base, disappearing before clypeus; with a feeble disconnected frontal impression; clypeus with fairly dense and distinct punctures, without suture posteriorly. Eyes large, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* rather more than twice as wide as long, all angles armed; with dense and rather small punctures, but absent from close to base and at sides. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of rather large punctures, becoming much smaller towards, but traceable to apex; interstices with sparse and minute punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* distinctly striated throughout. *Femora* minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 3½-3¾ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea), Kuranda (H. H. D. Griffith). Type, I. 3119.

In general sculpture close to *tenuis*, but, apart from the very different colour, prothorax more transverse, with much more conspicuous punctures, and with front angles conspicuously armed. In these it agrees with *minuscula*, but from that species it differs in being larger, with bimaculate prothorax and striated prosternum.

RHYPARIDA SUBANGULATA, n. sp.

Pl. vi., fig. 41.

Of a dingy reddish-castaneous, elytra paler but with dark markings, prothorax with more or less conspicuous markings; abdomen and appendages more or less flavous.

Head shagreened, impunctate; with a narrow medio-frontal disconnected impression; clypeus impunctate or almost so, its hind suture distinct only at each side, where it is connected with a narrow depression margining the eye. Eyes rather large and widely separated. *Prothorax* shagreened and impunctate; at base about twice the median length, sides subangularly dilated near base, and then rapidly diminishing in width to apex, front angles obtusely armed. *Elytra* suboblong-ovate, at base scarcely wider than greatest width of prothorax; with rows of rather large punctures, becoming much smaller towards, but distinct to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* with striae fairly strong at base, and traceable to but very feeble towards apex. *Femora* minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 4-4¼ mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Cairns (Macleay Museum and E. Allen). Type, I. 3426.

Close to some of the smaller and more convex forms of *brevilineata*, but clypeus impunctate (on two specimens, however, very vague punctures may be traced); the sides of the prosternum also have striation traceable to apex. The seven specimens before me all differ somewhat in their markings, but all have five blackish spots or stripes on the prothorax, the penultimate one towards each side being the longest; on three specimens (including the type) they are all more or less obscurely connected, but on four others the middle one is isolated. On each elytron of the type there is a blackish spot near the base of the fourth interstice, and the sides are narrowly black. On three others the markings are smaller and less defined; but on another they are greatly extended but very ill-defined, owing to the obscuring of the paler parts.

RHYPARIDA CRASSIPES, n. sp.

Black, with a vague metallic gloss; legs sometimes obscurely diluted with red, basal joint of antennae obscurely reddish.

Head with sparse and minute punctures about base, becoming fairly numerous in front and dense and rather coarse on clypeus: with a narrow, disconnected, medio-frontal impression. Eyes widely separated and not very large. *Prothorax* not twice as wide as the median length, front angles unarmed; disc with small and sparse punctures, becoming decidedly larger and denser towards sides. *Elytra* suboblong, very little wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, becoming smaller (but still of fairly large size) to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* conspicuously striated throughout. Metasternum with dense and rather coarse punctures, in places transversely confluent, but absent from sides. *Legs* unusually stout; femora minutely dentate; claws appendiculate. Length, 3¾-4½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Stewart River (W. D. Dodd). Type, I. 3093.

A rather narrow, black species, somewhat suggestive of *Chalcolampra*, with unusually stout legs and antennae. From *elliptica* it is distinguished by its narrower form, thicker and darker legs, coarse punctures, and different cephalic impression. The head is densely punctate on the clypeus and near same, then there is a shiny and almost (or quite) impunctate space, and then at the base the punctures are again dense and conspicuous, but the basal punctures are quite concealed when the head is partially retracted. The femora from most directions appear to be edentate, but from one a very minute tooth becomes visible; the claws from most directions appear to be simple, but really each has a small and acute, but feebly separated, appendix.

RHYPARIDA OPHTHALMICA, n. sp.

Black; a flavous spot on each side of base of head, base of antennae, and parts of tarsi more or less flavous.

Head with fairly dense and rather small punctures, becoming larger but not denser on clypeus; with a vague, medio-frontal impression. Eyes rather large, very prominent, separation about equal to the transverse diameter of an eye. *Prothorax*, at widest, about thrice the median length, sides subangularly dilated near base, rapidly diminishing thence to apex, front angles unarmed; with fairly dense and small, sharply-defined punctures, becoming slightly denser on sides. *Elytra* at base scarcely wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; about base with fairly large punctures, rapidly becoming smaller and almost disappearing before apex. Flanks of *prosternum* with striae from base to apex. *Femora* minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 3½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3429.

The prosternum is distinctly striated posteriorly, and the striation is narrowly continued along the sides to the apex; the individual striae, however, do not appear to be so continued, but those from the base appear to extend almost to the apex, and then inwards from these a fresh lot starts and extends to apex. The antennae are thicker than is usual in the genus. The elytra have a faint bluish gloss, as on some forms of *dimidiata*, and the elytral punctures are somewhat as on that species, but the two have little else in common. The head is somewhat as on *tropica*, but the prothoracic punctures and prosternum are very different.

RHYPARIDA RUFICEPS, n. sp.

Black; head, tips of elytra, and epipleurae towards base, and appendages more or less reddish-flavous.

Head with small punctures at base, but almost disappearing before clypeus; with a narrow median impression; clypeus with distinct but not very large punctures, posterior suture defined only at sides. Eyes large, distance between them slightly less than the transverse diameter of an eye. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, front angles scarcely armed; with small and rather sparse punctures. *Elytra* subovate, at extreme base very little wider than prothorax, but across widest part (at about the apical third) considerably wider; with rows of fairly large punctures, almost disappearing posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* conspicuously striated from base to apex, except on outer margins. *Femora* very minutely dentate; claws appendiculate. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd). Type (unique), I. 3449.

A small, oval, black species, with conspicuously reddish head and appendages.

RHYPARIDA MELVILLENSIS, n. sp.

Pl. vi., fig. 42.

Blackish-brown, some parts more or less flavous or testaceous.

Head shagreened; with small and feeble punctures at base, disappearing entirely before clypeus, the latter with rather dense and large ones; with a narrow medio-frontal impression connected with a bisinuate clypeal suture. Eyes large, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as the median length, all angles armed; with rather small but well-defined, and rather irregularly distributed, punctures. *Elytra* suboblong, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, becoming much smaller towards, but distinct to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* distinctly striated throughout. *Femora* unarmed; claws appendiculate near base. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Melville Island (W. D. Dodd). Type, I. 3084.

The prominent eyes, conspicuously punctate clypeus, with the head elsewhere practically impunctate, the conspicuously striated prosternum and rows of large elytral punctures, form a combination of characters that should be peculiarly distinctive, even if (as is probably the case) the colours are not to be depended upon. The paler parts are the head (except for a subtriangular basal spot and the clypeal suture), two obscure spots near the base of each elytron, and a narrow strip almost at apex, part of abdomen, legs (basal parts of tibiae excepted), palpi, and most of anennae.

Three specimens from Adelaide River (in the British Museum) belong to this species: one is coloured exactly as the type, except that a greater portion of the apex of the elytra is pale; on the other two the apex is as on the type, but the basal markings are reduced to an elongate spot on each shoulder, where the black is diluted to red.

RHYPARIDA MILITARIS, n. sp.

Pl. vi., fig. 43.

Reddish-brown, palpi and parts of antennae and legs paler; elytra conspicuously striped.

Head shagreened and minutely punctate; with a narrow, deep, medio-frontal impression, connected with clypeal suture; clypeus with fairly dense and rather large punctures. Eyes moderately large and widely separated. *Prothorax* across middle almost twice the median length, all angles armed; with fairly dense and rather small, but clearly-defined punctures, disappearing from close to all the margins. *Elytra* of the same shape as in the preceding species, and with similar but slightly smaller punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* conspicuously striated about base, but feebly elsewhere. *Femora* edentate. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Melville Island (W. D. Dodd). Type (unique), I. 3121.

In sculpture rather close to the preceding species, but strikingly different in colours. I have not been able to see the claws clearly. The flanks of the prosternum are conspicuously striated about the base, but the major portion of each side is shining and smooth, about one-fourth from each margin to the coxa there are fine striae that are traceable to the apex, but discernible practically only by the surface appearing opaque. On each elytron the suture and margin, and the fourth, sixth, and eighth interstices are conspicuously darker than the others, these being almost flavous.

RHYPARIDA POLYMORPHA, n. sp.

Pl. vi., figs. 44 and 45.

Black, some parts reddish, or reddish some parts black, or reddish, parts of antennae infuscated.

Head with fairly dense but small punctures about base, becoming very feeble in front; with a narrow medio-frontal impression, connected with an irregular clypeal suture; clypeus with dense and rather coarse punctures. Eyes large, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, all angles rather strongly armed; with very feeble scattered punctures, but with some very conspicuous about the base and sides, and forming a short irregular oblique row near each front angle. Flanks of *prosternum* with distinct striae from base to apex. *Femora* minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 3-4 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Nowra (Macleay Museum), Ourimbah (E. W. Ferguson), Picton (H. H. D. Griffith), Sydney (A. J. Coates, H. J. Carter, and British Museum, from C. Darwin), Wollongong, Clifton, Galston, National Park (A. M. Lea); Victoria (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 3053.

The general appearance is very suggestive of *Arsipoda* of the *Halticides.* The large punctures on the prothorax forming an irregular, transverse row at the base, a few at the sides, and a few forming a short, oblique line inwards from each of the front angles, together with the conspicuously striated flanks of prosternum are alike on the forty-three specimens before me, so that, despite the great variations in colour, I believe them to belong to but one species. It is difficult to be sure which should be regarded as the typical form, but as there are nineteen almost similarly coloured specimens, one of these has been regarded as the type; it belongs to the first form. The various forms are as follow:—

1. Of a dingy reddish-castaneous, some parts slightly paler than others; apical half of antennae with joints more or less infuscated (nineteen specimens).

2. Head and prothorax of a deeper red, the latter with an infuscate spot in middle, each elytron with an infuscate spot in the middle, at about the basal two-fifths; legs partly black (two specimens).

3. Of a rather dark-red, elytra paler posteriorly, and each with a conspicuous black vitta extending from the interhumeral depression (where it is narrowest) to slightly beyond the middle (four specimens; but one with markings so pale that it should, perhaps, be regarded as belonging to Form 1).

4. Under-surface more or less deeply infuscated, prothorax and legs as on Form 2; elytra as on Form 3 (four specimens).

5. Deep-red; apical half of elytra black (the two colours sharply defined, but the junction uneven), under-surface mostly black, but outer half of each flank of prosternum conspicuously reddish, legs mostly black, antennae entirely pale, except tip of eleventh joint (one specimen).

6. Black, head and prothorax deep red; scutellum, parts of base of elytra (on one specimen base of epipleurae as well), parts of meso- and metasternum, of abdomen and of legs, more or less obscurely reddish; palpi and basal third of antennae flavous, the rest black (six specimens).

7. Black, head red, front angles of prothorax, parts of base of elytra (including epipleurae), and parts of legs more or less obscurely reddish, antennae with basal third flavous, the rest infuscate in parts, palpi flavous (one specimen).

There are in the Museum three specimens from South Australia (Petersburg, Blackburn's collection, and Morgan, Mrs. Kreusler) that I cannot satisfy myself are distinct from this species. They have coarse, irregular punctures at sides and base of prothorax, rather more numerous than on the other forms, but not forming a distinct oblique row on each side towards the front; the punctures are present there, but not conspicuous, owing to many others being in their vicinity; the striation of prosternum is not quite so extensive, and the elytra are rather more parallel-sided. Regarding them as conspecific, they might be treated as another form as follows:—

8. Of a rather bright-castaneous; elytra flavous, suture, sides, and the scutellum infuscate, under-surface mostly infuscated, appendages flavous, but knees sometimes infuscated, and apical half of antennae more or less dark (three specimens).

9.(52) Like Form 5, but with prothorax black and antennae (except the five basal joints) deeply infuscated (one specimen).

10. Entirely black, except palpi and base of antennae (one specimen).

In addition, there are several less well-defined forms.

RHYPARIDA COPEI, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous; elytra paler, towards apex, suture and sides infuscated, a fairly large blackish blotch connected with each side, commencing near base and terminating about middle; under-surface more or less deeply infuscated, or blackish in parts; appendages flavous.

Head with fairly dense but rather small punctures, somewhat denser on clypeus, but scarcely larger than elsewhere; with a short medio-frontal impression. Eyes rather large, not very prominent, separation somewhat less than the transverse diameter of an eye. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, front angles very feebly armed; with sparse and small punctures, becoming larger and denser towards sides. *Elytra* suboblong, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of punctures of moderate size, almost disappearing posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* conspicuously striated throughout. *Femora* very minutely dentate; claws appendiculate. Length, 3¼ mm.

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(52) Forms 9 and 10 were sent for examination some time after the others were noted.

Hab.—South Australia: Murray River (H. S. Cope). Type (unique), I. 3450.

In general appearance resembles some of the smaller forms of *apicalis*, but elytra wider, prothorax and head with different punctures, striation of prosternum, etc., different. In colour it resembles some forms of the preceding species, but the prothoracic punctures are very different. In the table it is associated with *interioris*, but it differs from the species I have doubtfully so identified in colours, punctures of head and prothorax, and in the eyes, etc.

RHYPARIDA ALLENI, n. sp.

Of two or more shades of castaneous.

Head with moderately dense but rather small punctures, becoming much smaller in front; with a narrow medio-frontal impression, connected with clypeal suture in front, and with base by a feebly-elevated line; clypeus with fairly dense and distinct punctures. Eyes fairly large, rather widely separated, a narrow depression behind each. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, all angles acutely armed; with rather small, clearly-defined, unevenly distributed punctures. *Elytra* rather briefly suboblong, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of rather large punctures, becoming smaller towards, but quite distinct to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* striated from base to apex, but rather indistinctly so in places. *Femora* edentate: claws bifid. Length, 5½-7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (Macleay Museum, E. Allen, and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3425.

The sides of the prosternum are rather strongly striated at the base, and lightly but distinctly along the middle. This character will readily distinguish it from some of the varieties of *brevilineata*. The elytra, except the sides and suture, are slightly paler than the prothorax, and have rows of watery-looking punctures (on some specimens looking like rows of small infuscate spots); the legs are sometimes as dark as the under-surface, but usually are partly flavous. One specimen has a rather large infuscate spot on each side of the prothorax, and some vague postmedian spots on the elytra; another has a vague spot on the forehead; its prothorax has sides almost black, and disc with three large blotches, all vaguely connected together, but the outer ones blackish; each elytron has a dark spot on the shoulder, and a small one on the fourth interstice beyond the middle, and another on the eighth, and each puncture is distinctly infuscated; parts of its under-surface and the knees are also infuscated.

RHYPARIDA ANGUSTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Shining-black; front of clypeus, labrum, under-surface (parts of metasternum black), and appendages (apical two-thirds of antennae and middle of front tibiae infuscated) more or less reddish, scutellum obscurely diluted with red.

Head with a small median impression; with rather numerous punctures and transverse wrinkles between eyes, towards base with sparse punctures; clypeus finely rugose and with some large punctures. *Prothorax* not much wider than long, basal two-thirds almost parallel-sided, front angles rounded off and unarmed; with scattered punctures of moderate size, becoming very small in front. *Elytra* suboblong, parallel-sided to near apex, much wider than prothorax; with rows of punctures, fairly large about suture and shoulders, very small elsewhere, and disappearing posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* with feeble transverse striation, and with some large punctures at base. Front of *femora* lightly dentate; claws each with a large basal appendix. Length, 7½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns. Type (unique) in Macleay Museum.

The outlines of this and of the following species are much as in *vulnerata*, but, apart from the different colours, the deep cephalic impression and conspicuously striated flanks of prosternum of that species should prevent them from being confounded together.

RHYPARIDA TETRASPILOTA, n. sp.

Pl. vi., fig. 46.

Bright flavous-red; antennae with apical two-thirds infuscated, elytra with four large blackish spots.

Head with a rather feeble median line; with fine wrinkles and numerous distinct punctures between eyes, both becoming more numerous on clypeus, but towards base without wrinkles, and the punctures rather sparsely distributed. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides feebly rounded, front angles unarmed; with scattered punctures of moderate size, becoming very small in front. *Elytra* with outlines and punctures much as on preceding species. Flanks of *prosternum* with fine transverse striation, base rugose. Front *femora* distinctly dentate, the others very feebly so; claws each with a large basal appendix. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns. Type (unique) in Macleay Museum.

The spots on each elytron do not quite extend to the side or suture, the basal one is the smaller, is transverse and does not include the shoulder, the subapical one is longer than wide, jagged on its front edge and rounded on its hind one.

RHYPARIDA VULNERATA, n. sp.

Bright-castaneous; a wide, irregular prothoracic fascia (interrupted in middle and nearer base than apex), elytra (part of base, sides, and apex all narrowly excepted), a spot on each side of meso- and of metasternum, tibiae, most of tarsi and of antennae black or blackish.

Head with fairly large and deep basal punctures, becoming smaller in front, transversely wrinkled between eyes; with a deep medio-frontal impression; clypeus with large punctures and transversely wrinkled. Eyes prominent, of moderate size and widely separated. *Prothorax* not twice as wide as the median length, angles feebly armed; with irregularly distributed punctures, varying from minute (where at first the surface appears to be impunctate) to large; an irregular oblique impression towards each side. *Elytra* oblong, much wider than prothorax; with rows of punctures, large close to scutellum but smaller elsewhere, and almost disappearing posteriorly, except about suture and sides. Flanks of *prosternum* with conspicuous striae throughout, but many of the striae oblique even near the apex. Metasternum finely transversely striated; towards the sides and the episterna with conspicuous punctures. Front *femora* distinctly dentate; claws each with a wide basal appendix. Length, 8 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory (J. P. Tepper). Type (unique), I. 3412.

An unusually distinct species. The medio-frontal impression of the head is unusually deep, although rather narrow.

RHYPARIDA ALCYONE, n. sp.

Flavo-castaneous, some parts slightly paler than others.

Head shagreened; with moderately dense, small punctures, becoming sparse in front; with a narrow medio-frontal impression feebly, or not at all, connected with base; clypeus with fairly large and moderately dense punctures, posterior suture not defined, but sometimes with distinct punctures. Eyes fairly large and widely separated. *Prothorax* at base rather more than twice as wide as the median length, all angles armed; with sparse and very small punctures. *Elytra* suboblong, not much but distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of rather large punctures, becoming smaller towards, but still very distinct to apex; interstices with small scattered punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* with a few oblique basal striae. *Femora* edentate; claws bifid. Length, 5½-7½ mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin (G. F. Hill's No. 150, and H. H. D. Griffith); Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea); North-western Australia: Roebuck Bay (C. French). Type, I. 3078.

This and the two following species I cannot structurally distinguish from *limbatipennis* (of which two more or less constant forms are already known), but the strikingly different plan of colouration warrants them being described as new, even if the names eventually have to be regarded as varietal. The present one is distinguished from *piceitarsis* (apart from colour) by its larger size, slightly more convex form, larger eyes, and more shining prothorax. From the description of *pallida* by its larger size and entirely pale antennae and under-surface. From the pale form of *dimidiata* its elytral punctures distinct to apex will readily distinguish it. One specimen from Cairns has the knees, tibiae, and tarsi rather deeply infuscated, and the elytral punctures rather lightly so. Another from Roebuck Bay (53) has the elytra and appendages (knees excepted) conspicuously flavous.

RHYPARIDA MEDIORUFA, n. sp.

Pl. vi., fig. 47.

Reddish-castaneous; elytra (a wide sutural space, sometimes disappearing posteriorly, and the margins excepted) and most of legs black or blackish; parts of under-surface and of antennae infuscated (sometimes rather feebly so), palpi flavous. Length, 6-7½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd). Type, I. 3063.

The six specimens before me have almost identical markings, except that on some of them the pale sutural portion of the elytra is continued to the apex, whilst on others it terminates before same.

RHYPARIDA ATRA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 96.

Black; parts of head, and occasionally other parts, obscurely reddish or testaceous; palpi and a variable portion of antennae flavous. Length, 6-7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (British Museum, from F. P. Dodd), Charters Towers (Blackburn's collection), Cairns district (E. Allen and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3088.

In colour like the black variety of *dimidiata*, but elytral punctures and striae quite conspicuous to apex. Some specimens (except for the labrum, antennae, and palpi) are entirely black, but on the majority of them the clypeus and a space behind same (usually triangularly encroached upon in the middle) and the claw joints are usually paler, occasionally also the elytral epipleurae and parts of the under-surface are very obscurely diluted with red.

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(53) This and the Cairns specimen are the only ones I have seen from outside of the Northern Territory, where the species appears to be abundant.

RHYPARIDA DECIPIENS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 98.

Black; parts of head, of under-surface, and of appendages more or less obscurely diluted with red, palpi paler.

Head with fairly dense but rather small punctures, becoming coarser and more irregular on clypeus; with a short, medio-frontal impression. Eyes large, separation slightly more than the transverse diameter of an eye. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, angles acutely armed; with fairly dense but not very large punctures, becoming larger towards sides. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, shoulders prominent; with rows of rather large punctures, becoming slightly smaller posteriorly; interstices with numerous minute punctures, and in places with a few large ones. Flanks of *prosternum* with some feeble striae about base and near coxae. *Femora* edentate; claws almost simple. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$-$8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River; North-western Australia: Derby (W. D. Dodd), King Sound (Blackburn's collection); Northern Territory: Adelaide River (British Museum). Type, I. 3065.

In appearance close to the preceding species, but the eyes considerably larger, punctures distinctly larger, and the claws very different. On the present species each claw-joint is terminated by two claws, at first sight appearing simple, but really each with a feeble appendix; on the preceding species each claw-joint is terminated by four distinct claws, of which, however, the median ones are much smaller than the others. The elytral punctures and striae readily distinguish from the black variety of *dimidiata*. The eyes are almost as large and the prothoracic punctures are almost as coarse as on *punctulata;* but the edentate femora will distinguish from the black variety of that species. On several of the interstices (but on all the specimens before me always on the second, fourth, and sixth) there are some very large punctures, quite as large as in the adjacent rows, and by this character alone the species may be readily distinguished from all the other black Australian species of the genus. The labrum, basal joints of antennae, and the palpi are not dark on any of the specimens before me, but except for these no parts are conspicuously pale, and at first glance the whole insect appears to be deep black. On two specimens the medio-frontal impression is connected with the base of the head by a feebly elevated line; on two others by an impunctate, but not elevated, line.

RHYPARIDA CARTERI, n. sp.

Of a dingy castaneous-brown, some parts obscurely infuscated.

Head rather wide, median line well defined in front, but not traceable to base; behind clypeal suture with minute punctures; clypeus with rather dense and fairly large, deep punctures. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as long, sides rather strongly rounded; with numerous punctures of moderate size, but becoming sparse and small towards all margins. *Elytra* wide, with unusually wide lateral margins; with regular rows of fairly large punctures, becoming smaller but in well-defined striae posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* not striated. *Femora* edentate; claws bifid. Length, 7¼-8 mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (British Museum and H. J. Carter). Type, I. 3620.

A large depressed species, rendered very distinct by the wide elytral margins; each of these from the shoulder almost to the apex is considerably wider than any of the adjacent interstices. In general appearance it is fairly close to some of the more depressed forms of *brevilineata*, but on that species the elytral margins, even at their widest, are decidedly narrower than any of the adjacent interstices. In the table it is associated with *alcyone* and *fuscosuturalis*, but it is not at all close to either of those species, and the elytral margins should prevent it from being confused with any other of the genus; the elytra are widest at about one-third from the apex, but if the margins were excluded they would be widest across the shoulders. Of the three specimens under examination one has vague remnants of prothoracic spots, but on the others even these are not traceable.

RHYPARIDA CAERULEIPENNIS, n. sp.

Brassy or brassy-blue; head, prothorax, scutellum, and parts of under-surface shagreened; elytra deep metallic-blue, labrum, palpi (black tips excepted), basal portion of antennae and legs (black tarsi excepted) more or less reddish.

Head with feeble and indistinct punctures, becoming larger, but still of small size, on clypeus; medio-frontal impression short, disconnected, and usually rather feeble. Eyes of moderate size, prominent and widely separated. *Prothorax* at base not twice the median length, but fully twice across middle, all angles armed; with sparse and minute punctures. *Elytra* suboblong, considerably wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, becoming smaller towards, but distinct to apex, and coarser about basal fourth (except towards suture) than elsewhere; interstices with sparse and minute punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* with remnants of striation about base and near coxae. *Femora* edentate; claws bifid. Length, 5½-6½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Somerset (L. M. d'Albertis), Bowen (Aug. Simson), Charters Towers (Blackburn's collection), Cairns (E. W. Ferguson, H. Hacker, and A. M. Lea); North-western Australia: Roebuck Bay (C. French); Northern Territory: Port Essington (British Museum). Type, I. 3055.

In general appearance strikingly close to *uniformis*, but prothorax shagreened, head with the median impression very faint, and the clypeus not distinctly separated from the face. These differences are quite conspicuous on many specimens of both species in the Museum; but the colours and variations of same are so similar as to suggest a doubt of their specific distinctness. The head, prothorax, and scutellum are usually brassy-black or brassy-green, but occasionally shade off to deep-blue or even purple; the elytra are usually of a deep blue, but occasionally are almost black or deep purple. Three specimens have brassy elytra with a vague greenish gloss, and have the legs (and one even has the antennae) almost entirely dark. One of the British Museum specimens was labelled (without doubt in error) as from South Australia.

RHYPARIDA FLAVOLATERA, n. sp.

Pl. vi., fig. 48.

Black; labrum, sides, and apex of elytra, palpi, base of antennae, and legs (knees and tarsi excepted) flavous.

Head shagreened; with dense and rather small punctures, becoming much larger on clypeus; medio-frontal impression short and deep, connected with the (usually well-defined) clypeal suture. Eyes of moderate size and widely separated. *Prothorax* about once and one-half as wide as long, all angles distinctly armed; with small and not very dense punctures on disc, becoming slightly larger towards sides. *Elytra* suboblong, considerably wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, becoming much smaller posteriorly; interstices with very sparse and minute punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* without distinct striation. *Femora* edentate; claws bifid, the inner ones acute and much smaller than the others. Length, 5¼-6 mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia (Blackburn's collection), Roebuck Bay (C. French and H. H. D. Griffith); Queensland (British Museum, from Aug. Simson). Type, I. 3066.

The twenty-four specimens before me all agree in the pale border to the elytra being continuous throughout, but at the apex it dilates so that the major portion of the apical slope is occupied, and it is sometimes irregularly advanced for a short distance on each side of the suture. The pale borders are suggestive of approximation to *fulvolimbata*, but the black has nowhere a metallic gloss, the prothoracic punctures although small are quite distinct, and the elytral punctures are considerably smaller than on that species, especially posteriorly. There are two specimens in the Macleay Museum, labelled as from New South Wales.

RHYPARIDA TRIANGULIFERA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 49.

Flavo-castaneous; palpi flavous, elytra with a large basal blotch and a triangular post-median one, meso- and metasternum (wholly or in parts) and legs (femora, except knees, and claw-joints excepted) black.

Head, with rather small and sparse punctures, more sharply defined but not much larger on clypeus; with a short, deep, medio-frontal impression, touching the (rather ill-defined) clypeal suture, and connected with the base by a feebly elevated line. Eyes fairly large, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* across middle about twice the median length, all angles armed; with minute, scattered punctures. *Elytra* suboblong, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming much smaller posteriorly; interstices with sparse and minute punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* striated about base and near coxae. *Femora* edentate; claws bifid. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$-$6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (E. Allen and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3421.

It will possibly be eventually found that this form represents but one of a trimorphic (perhaps polymorphic) species. I cannot structurally distinguish it from *maculicollis* or *mastersi*, and yet the markings of all three forms are quite sharply defined, and although there are numerous forms of each before me (54) I have seen none with intermediate markings.(55) But in any case it seems desirable (as Blackburn considered with *mastersi*) that the present form should have a name. The large basal blotch extends on each side to about the sixth or seventh row of punctures, with the hind angles acute; the post-median triangle is of irregular shape and usually has a short sutural extension towards the basal blotch. On two specimens it is obscurely connected with the basal blotch along the suture; one of these specimens has a feeble spot on each side of prothorax, the other has three conspicuous ones, of which the median one is much larger than the others;

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(54) The majority of the specimens were taken by myself in the Cairns district, but as I saw none *in cop.*, no record was made at the time.

(55) In *limbatipennis* and *herbacea* there are at least two sharply defined forms, and in *dimidiata* at least three.

but seven others have the prothorax immaculate. The elytral punctures become very small posteriorly, but on some specimens each is surrounded by a watery ring, so that, at a glance, the punctures appear to be large and of almost even size throughout, but when the elytra are examined so that the apical punctures are clearly visible they are seen to be very small.

RHYPARIDA MEDIOVITTATA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 50 and 51.

Flavous; head and prothorax reddish-flavous, the latter with a conspicuous black spot on each side; each elytron with a black irregular vitta, extending along the middle from near the base to about the apical fourth, the two sometimes connected by a narrow fascia across the basal fifth; tarsi and knees usually slightly infuscated.

Head shagreened; with very indistinct punctures, except on clypeus, where they are fairly dense and sharply defined; with a narrow medio-frontal impression, touching the rather ill-defined clypeal suture. Eyes large, prominent, and rather widely separated. *Prothorax* across middle almost thrice the median length, all angles armed; with minute and not very dense punctures. *Elytra* parallel-sided to beyond the middle, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of punctures of moderate size, becoming very small posteriorly: interstices with very minute punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* feebly striated about base only. *Femora* edentate: claws feebly appendiculate. Length, 4-4½ mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia: Fortescue River and Derby (W. D. Dodd); Northern Territory: Batchelor (G. F. Hill's No. 237). Type, I. 3072.

A small and very conspicuously marked species; each vitta sends out an inner spur at the basal third, and on three of the twelve specimens before me these meet at the suture; on these specimens also the suture is narrowly infuscated. Of the other species with the prothorax conspicuously bimaculate, *maculicollis* is much larger, more convex, elytral markings very different, and hind femora minutely dentate. *Brevilineata* is also much larger, and with very different elytral markings. The claws, except on very close examination, appear to be quite simple.

RHYPARIDA INSULICOLA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 52.

Flavous; some small spots on upper-surface and parts of under-surface black.

Head with well-defined punctures at sides of base, absent between there and clypeal suture, and dense and well-defined on clypeus: with a narrow and deep medio-frontal impression, touching the well-defined clypeal suture. Eyes of moderate size, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, front angles unarmed; with coarse punctures, not very dense on middle, but crowded on sides. *Elytra* parallel-sided to beyond the middle, very little wider than prothorax at its widest; with rows of large punctures, rapidly becoming smaller, and almost disappearing before apex. Flanks of *prosternum* rather strongly striated about base, and moderately about middle, but not elsewhere. *Femora* minutely dentate: claws bifid. Length, 3¾ mm.

Hab.—Darnley Island (H. Elgner). Type (unique), I. 3451.

The lateral punctures of the prothorax are coarser than on any other species in the Museum. On the type the elytral punctures appear to be very large, even to the apex, but this is due to watery rings: at the base they are really large, but posteriorly (as impressions) they almost disappear. There is a small black spot on each side of prothorax, on each elytron there is a postmedian one on the third interstice, one on each shoulder, and some irregular ones on the sides behind same, on each femur there is a small spot, the sterna (except part of prosternum) and base of abdomen are blackish.

RHYPARIDA VARIIPENNIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 53 and 54.

Black and flavous.

Head more convex than usual; with fairly dense, well-defined punctures, becoming slightly denser and larger on clypeus; medio-frontal impression feeble or absent, clypeal suture feeble. Eyes comparatively small, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* not much wider than long, sides subangulate at basal third, front angles unarmed; with dense and large punctures, smaller in middle than elsewhere. *Elytra* briefly suboblong, much wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures almost, or quite, disappearing posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* with dense and large punctures. *Femora* minutely dentate; notches of hind tibiae rather feeble; claws each with a large basal appendix. Length, 2-2¼ mm.

Hab.—Melville Island (W. D. Dodd). Type, I. 3099.

The conspicuous punctures on the prosternum, although not unique in the genus, together with the small size, should render the species easy of recognition. There are two specimens in the Museum, differing strikingly in the colours of elytra, but quite evidently belonging to but one species. They have the head and prothorax black, with a brassy or brassy-green gloss, under-surface black, antennae flavous at base, but infuscated outwardly, and legs entirely flavous. On one the elytra are entirely black, except for a small, isosceles, flavous triangle on each side of base. On the other the elytra are flavous, except for a vitta on each side (invisible from above), the suture and a curved mark attached to same near base; it appears also to have rows of very large punctures distinct to apex, but posteriorly this is due to waterlogging; from certain directions the punctures, as impressed points, are seen to be almost or quite absent, exactly as on the darker specimen.

A specimen from Adelaide River (in the British Museum) has the elytra red, except for a narrow black sutural vitta.

RHYPARIDA HALTICOIDES, n. sp.

Black, upper-surface with a coppery gloss; appendages, labrum, and sometimes the throat and tip of abdomen, red.

Head with rather dense and sharply-impressed punctures of moderate size, becoming larger and more crowded on clypeus; with a narrow medio-frontal impression, touching the very feeble clypeal suture. Eyes large, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* across middle more than twice the median length, sides strongly rounded, front angles almost unarmed; with dense and not very small, sharply-defined punctures. *Elytra* parallel-sided to beyond the middle, distinctly but not much wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, suddenly becoming much smaller, some rows completely absent from apical slope; interstices with sparse and very minute punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* with dense and rather coarse punctures, in places becoming longitudinally confluent. *Femora* minutely dentate; claws each with a stout basal appendix. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$-$4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra, Gosford, Kurrajong, Blue Mountains, Mount Irvine (H. J. Carter), Mount Kosciusko (W. E. Raymond), Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd), Armidale, Mount Victoria, Sydney, National Park (A. M. Lea), Nowra (Macleay Museum); Victoria: Gisborne (H. H. D. Griffith from G. Lyell), Nelson, Castlemaine, Dividing Range, Victorian Alps (Blackburn's collection); South Australia: (Macleay Museum), Kangaroo Island (J. G. O. Tepper). Type, I. 3399.

In general appearance, at first glance, strikingly like many species of *Arsipoda* of the *Halticides*.

Two specimens from the Blue Mountains (E. W. Ferguson) possibly belong to this species, but they are rather more convex and have the punctures on the flanks of the prosternum much less numerous (quite absent from some parts), the prothorax with the punctures smaller and with the sides rather angularly dilated in the middle. In the table they would be placed with the dark variety of *dimidiata*, but they are much smaller than any specimen of that species in the Museum, and the punctures on the pronotum are more distinct; their convexity is about midway between that of *halticoides* and of *dimidiata*.

RHYPARIDA TROPICA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 55-57.

Colours and markings variable.

Head rather convex; with rather small and not very dense punctures, becoming larger and denser on clypeus; medio-frontal impression narrow and rather feeble, or moderately well defined. Eyes fairly large, very prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* across middle about twice the median length, front angles unarmed; with dense and fairly large punctures, smaller on disc than elsewhere. *Elytra* short, at base not much wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming smaller towards but quite distinct to apex; interstices more convex than usual, the one starting from each shoulder rather acutely elevated for some distance; a vague depression across basal third, but not extending to sides or suture. Flanks of *prosternum* feebly striated about base. *Femora* very minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 2½-3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bundaberg (Blackburn's collection), Innisfail (C. French), Cairns district (Macleay Museum and A. M. Lea), Torres Straits (H. J. Carter). Type, I. 3098.

A small, wide, and extremely variable species, with rather coarse punctures. The elytra appear to have a longitudinal carina starting from each shoulder and continued for a short distance backward, parallel with the margin. The species is so abundant, and there are so many forms of it, that it is not desirable to describe more than some of these; from the first the type has been selected.

1. Head and prothorax reddish, elytra flavous, a large subtriangular infuscate blotch about scutellum, and a large rounded similarly-coloured median one on each elytron, obscurely connected with the side; under-surface more or less infuscated, appendages flavous. This form graduates by slight steps to Form 2 on the pale side, and to Form 3 on the dark side.

2. Entirely pale-flavous; head, prothorax, scutellum, and a space about same slightly more reddish than other parts. Some specimens have the legs and abdomen almost white.

3. Entirely black, except that the head is sometimes of a dull-red, with a subtriangular infuscate basal blotch, that parts of antennae are obscurely reddish, and that the palpi tarsi, and sometimes parts of the tibiae, are flavous.

Form 1 gradually changes to Form 3 by the basal and median spots of the elytra gradually becoming conjoined and dilating till they approach the sides and suture, these also becoming black. On an occasional specimen the prothorax is dull-red mottled with black; one specimen (except for parts of the appendages) is entirely of a lurid red.

RHYPARIDA OVATA, n. sp.

Blackish-brown; head, front margin of prothorax, shoulders and apical fourth of elytra (suture excepted), and appendages castaneous or flavous.

Head with rather small and sparse punctures on clypeus, almost or quite absent elsewhere; medio-frontal impression rather feeble and disconnected. Eyes moderately large, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* more than thrice as wide as long, apical angles unarmed; with fairly numerous punctures of rather small size, and becoming smaller on disc. *Elytra* short, not much wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of punctures of moderate size, becoming much smaller posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* feebly striated about base. *Femora* edentate: claws bifid. Length, 2¼ mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 3101.

In markings almost identical with some specimens of the preceding species, but with very much smaller punctures, prothorax more transverse, elytra without the conspicuously thickened post-humeral interstice, striation of elytra very feeble, even towards the base, and absent posteriorly, although the rows of punctures may be traced almost to the apex. At a glance the outlines appear to be perfectly oval. A specimen in the Macleay Museum (from Cairns) differs in being larger (3 mm.), head and apex of prothorax darker, and the dark elytral markings almost disconnected, so that there appears to be a large scutellar blotch (continued some distance along suture), and a large blotch on each side.

RHYPARIDA BASIPENNES, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous; elytra (extreme base flavous and apex obscurely diluted with red excepted) and abdomen black; antennae with basal joints pale, the others blackish; legs more or less flavous, tarsi somewhat darker.

Head with minute and ill-defined punctures, more sharply defined, but still very small, on clypeus; medio-frontal impression rather feeble, touching the ill-defined clypeal suture, and connected with the base by a very feeble elevation. Eyes comparatively small, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* shagreened and impunctate, or almost so; base about twice the median length, sides rather strongly rounded and widest near base, front angles acutely armed. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming much smaller posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* lightly striated, but not to apex. *Femora* very feebly dentate; claws bifid. Length, 4-4¼ mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection and H. J. Carter), Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3071.

The degree of infuscation of the legs is not alike on any two of the five specimens before me: on one the metasternum is somewhat infuscated in the middle; on another parts of the elytral epipleurae and of the abdomen are diluted with red; the scutellum is blackish. On the type, the striation of the prosternum is fairly distinct, although not continuous: but on the others it is so faint (except at base) that it could fairly be regarded as absent. On four of the specimens extremely small femoral teeth are present, but the other appears to be without such.

RHYPARIDA SEMINIGRA, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous; elytra, mesosternum, metasternum, and abdomen black, antennae slightly infuscated towards the apex.

Head almost impunctate, even on clypeus; with a short medio-frontal impression, touching a well-defined clypeal suture, the latter straight in middle, but towards each side obliquely directed to hind margin of eye. Eyes fairly large, very prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* across middle about twice as wide as median length, sides strongly rounded, front angles unarmed; with small and rather dense punctures. *Elytra* scarcely wider than middle of prothorax; with rows of fairly large punctures, rapidly becoming smaller, and (except that a few small, irregularly-placed ones are present) disappearing from apical slope. Flanks of *prosternum* non-striated. *Femora* scarcely visibly dentate; claws bifid. Length, 3-3¼ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd). Type, I. 3070.

A small species, with colours somewhat as in the preceding one, but prothorax considerably larger in proportion, shining, with small and dense but distinct punctures, apical angles unarmed, sides more strongly rounded, scutellum red, elytra entirely dark, and metasternum, as well as the abdomen, black. A second specimen (from Mackay, R. E. Turner) agrees so well with the type in all details of colour and sculpture, except of the head,(56) that I am averse to regarding it as distinct; its head, however, is shagreened, has small but distinct punctures, becoming larger and fairly dense on clypeus, medio-frontal impression feeble and disconnected, and posterior suture of clypeus absent. The type is a male, the Mackay specimen a female, but the differences mentioned are probably not sexual.

RHYPARIDA SEMIFLAVA, n. sp.

Flavous; elytra (extreme base obscurely diluted with red), scutellum, mesosternum, metasternum, and abdomen black; apical half of antennae infuscated.

Head with fairly dense and well-defined punctures about base, becoming sparser towards front, and then somewhat coarser and denser on clypeus; medio-frontal impression rather shallow. Eyes not very large, very prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, front angles lightly armed; with moderately dense and rather small punctures, becoming slightly denser and larger on sides. *Elytra* across shoulders somewhat wider than prothorax, sides dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming much smaller towards but traceable to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* striated only about extreme base. *Femora* very minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3069.

A small species, in general appearance close to the two preceding ones, and in shape almost intermediate, but distinguished from both by the much more distinct cephalic punctures, and the rows of elytral punctures more distinct to the apex. From *basipennis* it is further distinguished by the more shining prothorax, with more rounded sides, and very distinct punctures, and by its black metasternum. From *seminigra* by the prothorax with more conspicuous punctures, the front angles armed, and by the black scutellum.

RHYPARIDA HUMERALIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 58.

Piceous-brown, sometimes almost black; head, shoulders, and apical third of elytra (except suture) and appendages of a dingy-flavous or testaceous.

Head with scarcely visible punctures, except on clypeus, where they are small but sharply defined; medio-frontal impressions short and disconnected; clypeal suture distinct at sides, scarcely (or not at all) traceable across middle. Eyes large, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* shagreened and feebly, or not at all, punctate; more than twice as wide as long, front angles distinctly armed. *Elytra* moderately long, distinctly wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming much smaller posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* feebly striated on base and sides, but not to apex. Hind *femora* very minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$-$3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

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(56) Its elytra, however, are slightly dilated to beyond the middle, and on the type they are parallel-sided; probably a sexual difference.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd), Cairns district (H. Hacker and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3423.

In size, colour, and general appearance strikingly like some forms of *apicalis*, but prothorax shagreened and with scarcely traceable punctures, sides of prosternum not longitudinally striated, and eyes more prominent and less close together. On some specimens the pale apical portion of elytra is quite sharply defined, occasionally appearing as an oblique spot on each side; on others it is very little darker than the adjacent parts; on the latter specimens the shoulders are also not well-defined, and the legs and antennae are of a rather dingy colour, the antennae are sometimes of uniform colour, but are usually darker towards the apex. Some small specimens are almost entirely of a smoky-brown. One specimen (the only one from the Coen River) is of a lurid reddish-brown, with the scutellum, elytra, and all the appendages of a dingy-flavous. On some specimens the prothorax appears to be entirely without punctures, but on others some very small ones are to be seen.

RHYPARIDA VAGANS, n. sp.

Flavo-castaneous; labrum, tips of palpi, apical half of antennae, and tarsi darker; elytra flavous.

Head wider than usual; with small and fairly distinct punctures at sides of base and on clypeus, sparser or absent elsewhere; medio-frontal impression short and disconnected, clypeal suture sometimes traceable at sides, but not across middle. Eyes small and widely separated. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as long, front angles unarmed; punctures moderately dense and small, becoming denser and larger on sides. *Elytra* short, not much wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of unusually small punctures, disappearing (except close to suture and sides) on apical slope. Flanks of *prosternum* striated about base, but not elsewhere. *Femora* scarcely visibly, if at all, dentate; claws feebly appendiculate. Length, 3-4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle); New South Wales: Wentworth (Miss Cudmore); Victoria (H. H.

D. Griffith), Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie, Nos. 384 and 610); South Australia (Macleay Museum): Quorn, Port Lincoln (Blackburn's collection); Western Australia: Geraldton (Blackburn's collection, from W. Meyrick). Type, I. 3125.

The shape of the prothorax and its punctures to a certain extent are somewhat as on *commutabilis*, but the head (including the eyes) and the elytra and legs are very different. The apical parts of the antennae vary from but feebly infuscated to deep black, the legs are occasionally almost black, the metasternum and abdomen (or the former only) are sometimes darker than the rest of the under-surface; one specimen has a very dark (but not black) head. The elytral punctures are unusually small, and with the striae scarcely defined, even at the base. The punctures on the heads of the smaller specimens are sometimes rather more defined than on the larger ones, and on a few specimens there are fairly distinct ones between the clypeus and base.

RHYPARIDA PALLIDULA, n. sp.

Flavous; apical half (or more) of antennae infuscated.

Head with fairly dense and distinct punctures, denser and larger on clypeus, and sparser and smaller between eyes than elsewhere; medio-frontal impression rather feeble, and feebly connected with base by a scarcely elevated line. Eyes rather small, very prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, front angles very feebly, or not at all, armed; with rather dense and somewhat small punctures, becoming more crowded and larger on sides. *Elytra* rather short, not much wider than prothorax; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming much smaller but not disappearing posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* transversely striated about base. *Femora* very minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3431.

In general appearance close to the pallid form of *tropica*, but longer and less compact, elytra with less conspicuous punctures and striae posteriorly, without the conspicuously thickened post-humeral interstice, etc. In size and shape it is fairly close to *semiflava*, but apart from the very different colours the prothorax is slightly different at apex, the elytra are not dilated posteriorly, and the punctures are not quite the same. Of the two specimens in the Museum one has the under-surface of uniform colour, but on the other parts of the metasternum and of the abdomen are infuscated.

RHYPARIDA FUSCOSUTURALIS, n. sp.

Flavous: suture and apical two-thirds of antennae infuscated.

Head with fairly dense but small punctures about base, becoming scarcely visible between eyes, but moderately large and numerous on clypeus; medio-frontal impression narrow and well-defined. Eyes fairly large, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as long, all angles distinctly armed; punctures rather small but sharply defined. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, sides gently rounded; with regular rows of fairly large punctures, becoming slightly smaller posteriorly; interstices gently convex throughout, with minute scattered punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* vaguely striated about base. *Femora* very minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea) Type (unique), I. 3114.

In some respects close to *commutabilis*, but slightly more elongate, and prothoracic punctures somewhat larger than on most specimens of that species: but readily distinguished by the elytra: on these the punctures, and striae in which they are placed, are quite strong to the apex, being scarcely less pronounced there than they are at the base.

RHYPARIDA BIVITTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Of a rather dingy-flavous; a rather wide vitta on each side of middle of prothorax, scutellum, a wide sutural vitta becoming narrow posteriorly, most of sterna, sides of abdomen, and apical portion of antennae more or less deeply infuscated.

Head rather narrow, median line distinct but short and entirely free; punctures minute, except on clypeus, where they are distinct and moderately dense. *Prothorax* not twice as wide as long, sides strongly rounded, all angles armed; with numerous rather small but distinct punctures on disc, becoming much smaller towards sides. *Elytra* subovate, apex rather acute: with regular rows of not very large punctures, both punctures and rows becoming feeble posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* very smooth. *Femora* edentate; claws bifid. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns. Type (unique), in Macleay Museum.

In the table associated with *tenuis*, but not very close to that species, from which it differs in having prothorax wider, with conspicuous punctures and black vittae, the elytra wider, with wide sutural vitta and different punctures, etc. Its general outlines are something like those of *clypeata* on a small scale. At first glance it appears to belong to *bimaculicollis*, but the non-striated flanks of prosternum are at once distinctive. The dark parts of the prothorax, if a rather narrow pale median line was excluded, would be almost perfectly circular, the dark sutural marking commences suddenly near the base, and disappears at the tip.

RHYPARIDA TENUIS, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous; elytra flavous, suture, scutellum, mesosternum, metasternum parts of palpi, most of antennae, knees, and tarsi black or infuscated.

Head with scarcely visible punctures except on clypeus, where they are rather large and dense, and posteriorly form an irregularly transverse or bisinuate row; medio-frontal impression feeble (sometimes absent). Eyes of moderate size, not very prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* not quite twice as wide as long, front angles armed; with sparse and minute punctures. *Elytra* elongate, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming much smaller posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* vaguely obliquely striated about base. *Legs* rather long; femora edentate; claws bifid. Length, 4-4½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Normanton (R. Kemp), Mackay (R. E. Turner), Cairns (E. Allen and A. M. Lea), Rockhampton, Bundaberg (Lea). Type, I. 3102.

The colours as described are those of the great bulk of the specimens under examination, but on many the abdomen is black or infuscated; two specimens, however, have the mesosternum, metasternum, scutellum, and suture not much darker than the adjacent parts. The rows of punctures on the elytra are sometimes traceable to apex, but on many specimens the apical slope is entirely without rows, although even on such specimens a few minute scattered punctures are usually to be seen. The species is attracted in abundance to lights.

RHYPARIDA MINUSCULA, n. sp.

Pale reddish-castaneous, elytra paler; antennae (except towards base) more or less infuscated.

Head with scarcely visible punctures, except on clypeus, where they are fairly numerous and distinct, although small; medio-frontal impression short, feeble, and disconnected; clypeal suture distinct only on sides. Eyes of moderate size, prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, front angles rather acutely armed; with minute and not very dense punctures. *Elytra* rather narrow, not much wider than prothorax; with rows of not very large punctures, becoming much smaller posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* striated about base only. Hind *femora* minutely dentate; claws bifid. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$-$3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (E. Allen, H. Hacker, and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3432.

Allied to the preceding species and similarly attracted in abundance to lights, but consistently smaller and paler, prothorax somewhat wider, and with distinctly larger (although small) punctures, apical angles distinctly armed, and somewhat stouter antennae. On some specimens most of the body and appendages are flavous, some parts paler than others; on an occasional specimen the abdomen is rather deeply infuscated.

RHYPARIDA COMMUTABILIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 59.

Flavous; apical half (or more) of antennae infuscated.

Head with fairly dense and distinct punctures throughout, but becoming larger and denser on clypeus; medio-frontal impression short and deep, feebly (or not at all) connected with base by a scarcely elevated line. Eyes fairly large, very prominent, and widely separated. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as long, front angles obtusely armed, usually with a shallow impression on each side; with moderately dense and small punctures, becoming somewhat larger on sides. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax; with rows of punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller towards but quite distinct to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* striated only about extreme base. *Femora* edentate; claws bifid. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$-$4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—North Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Cairns district (E. W. Ferguson, E. Allen, and A. M. Lea), Mungar Junction, Magnetic Island; New South Wales: Tweed and Richmond Rivers, Glen Innes, Wollongong, Gosford, Galston (Lea), Nowra, Kurrajong, Sydney; Victoria (Macleay Museum). Type, I. 3103.

The colour except for (sometimes, especially in the smaller specimens, even including) the antennae, is usually entirely flavous, some parts slightly paler than others; but frequently on the larger specimens the head at base, and the clypeus, are deeply infuscated; such specimens also frequently have a blackish spot on each femur. Occasionally there is a vaguely infuscated spot on each side of the prothorax, and rarely there is one on the suture near the base; in two specimens, however, there is a fairly large sutural blotch near the base. One specimen has various parts of both surfaces obscurely infuscated; and some parts of the lower-surface are occasionally deeply infuscated. One specimen has the prothorax almost of a blood-red, with a large black spot towards each side, each elytron with three obscure spots (one near middle of base and two across middle), and head with a median spot, the sterna are distinctly darker than the abdomen. On the majority of specimens the median impression of the head is decidedly strong, but it varies through moderately defined or rather light to altogether absent. The front tibiae of the male are decidedly more inflated about the apex than is usual in the genus. In Northern Queensland the species appears to attain its maximum size about Cairns, all the specimens south of that locality being on the smaller scale, although some specimens from Galston are slightly larger than the smallest Cairns ones.

CLEORINA.

On this genus, which is unsatisfactorily close to *Rhyparida*, the four hind tibiae are lightly notched near apex, and the elytra are about as wide as long, and much wider than the prothorax.

CLEORINA PULCHELLA, Lef.

A beautiful little insect, common in many of the coastal districts of Northern Queensland. The elytral markings are frequently as on the type, but frequently the second spot, except at the suture and sides, covers almost the entire apical two-thirds; rarely the elytra are entirely of a coppery-green. There is a minute projection on each side of the prothorax at about the basal third, but it is invisible from most directions.

CLEORINA PURPUREA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 63; pl. viii., fig. 105.

♂. Purple; antennae black, parts of palpi obscurely reddish.

Head with well-defined but not very large and somewhat unevenly distributed punctures; clypeus subquadrate, sides distinctly carinate. Antennae with second joint stouter and distinctly shorter than third, fifth to eleventh stouter than the third and fourth. *Prothorax* not twice as wide as the median length, sides rather strongly rounded, but near middle with a small dentiform projection, front angles also armed; with minute scattered punctures on disc, but becoming larger on sides. *Elytra* subquadrate, considerably wider than prothorax, with an obtuse swelling between each shoulder and suture, and with rows of punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* smooth in front, finely wrinkled elsewhere. *Abdomen* feebly depressed in middle of apex. *Femora* stout, hind pair very feebly dentate, the others not at all: middle tibiae rather lightly notched near outer apex, the hind ones still more lightly notched; basal joint of front tarsi moderately inflated. Length, 3-3¼ mm.

♀. Differs in being more compact, eyes somewhat smaller, abdomen more convex, all femora edentate, and basal joint of front tarsi distinctly smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (Macleay Museum and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3433.

Readily distinguished from *pulchella* by its larger size, and very different colours and punctures. The head and prothorax sometimes have a vague greenish gloss; the under-surface and legs are sometimes quite distinctly purplish or purplish-green, but sometimes have but little metallic gloss. The elytral punctures are fairly large, and in conspicuous rows on a shallow depression at the basal fourth; posteriorly, although still in rows, they become very minute, on the apical slope they are almost invisible, except for a few in the sub-sutural stria (the only one on the slope). The tooth on the hind femora of the male is very small, but quite distinct from certain directions, but the others are edentate.

SCELODONTA.

The species (57) of this genus have the middle and hind tibiae notched near apex, but the hind ones much less conspicuously so than in *Rhyparida;* from which genus also it may be distinguished by all the femora being dentate.(58) There is a curious groove behind each eye.

SCELODONTA SIMONI, Baly.

palmerstoni, Blackb.

Pl. viii., fig. 106.

There are in the Museum four specimens of this species from the Northern Territory. Two of these bear the late Rev. T. Blackburn's label, "*simoni*, Baly," and one "*Scelodonta* (?) *simoni* Baly, var. (?) *palmerstoni*, Blackb."; the latter evidently the one he commented (59) upon as having "some rather conspicuous golden spots." These spots, however, appear to be due to grease, or perhaps abrasion, diminishing the gloss of certain parts. On the fourth specimen (recently received from Mr. G. F. Hill, and taken on Melville Island), evidently in perfect condition, and agreeing in sculpture and clothing with the others, the spotting is not traceable. There are also specimens in the Macleay Museum from North-western Australia.

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(57) I am only acquainted with Australian ones.

(58) Baly described *simoni* as having the four hind femora armed, but he evidently overlooked the small tooth on each of the front ones.

(59) Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1888, p. 1479.

SCELODONTA BREVIPILIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 107.

♂. Brassy or bronzy; sides of prothorax (the disc glabrous) and the elytra with very short and sparse pubescence, under-surface, legs, and head with somewhat denser and rather longer pubescence, becoming dense and almost of a snowy whiteness on flanks of metasternum; tibial notches rather densely ciliated.

Head with dense and rather small punctures; with three conspicuous impressions connected with clypeal suture—a median one vanishing on the forehead and a deep groove curving round each eye. Antennae moderately long, second joint stouter and shorter than third. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides evenly rounded; with dense punctures, many of which are transversely confluent. *Scutellum* parallel-sided, apex feebly produced in middle. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, shoulders prominent, sides behind them feebly decreasing in width; with rows of rather large punctures, becoming small posteriorly, the interstices with small punctures and feebly wrinkled. *Abdomen* with fifth segment slightly shorter than third and fourth combined. *Femora* stout, middle pair strongly, hind pair moderately, front pair lightly dentate; tibiae with several acute ridges, middle pair rather suddenly bent downwards at middle; basal-joint of front tarsi rather strongly inflated. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat stouter, abdomen more convex, with the apical segment somewhat shorter, middle tibiae less curved, and basal joint of front tarsi much smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Cape York (W. D. Dodd), Bundaberg (Blackburn's collection), Cooktown (C. French), Kuranda (H. J. Carter from G. E. Bryant), Cairns district (Macleay Museum, E. Allen, E. W. Ferguson, and A. M. Lea), Brisbane (H. Hacker), Wide Bay, Endeavour River; New South Wales: Darling River (Macleay Museum). Type, I. 3283.

Structurally very close to *simoni*, but the elytral clothing very much shorter, pronotum glabrous in middle, and middle tibiae very different. Even the antennae are more or less metallic on the basal half; many specimens have two bluish or purplish spots on each elytron, one between the shoulder and suture, the other a short distance behind the first; some specimens are more conspicuously metallic than others, and an occasional specimen is almost of a golden red. The elytra have several shallow depressions in the vicinity of the shoulders, and the punctures there are larger than elsewhere.

TOMYRIS.

This genus is a very unsatisfactory one to deal with, despite the great beauty of many of the species. In general appearance many of them are extremely like many of the smaller ones of *Edusa*, but from that genus they are readily distinguished by the notched four hind tibiae, although the notches are sometimes very feeble. But with a little experience many of the species may be recognized at a glance to belong to *Tomyris*, by the clothing and prothoracic punctures. The character of the convexity or concavity of portion of the prosternum by which Chapuis and Lefevre placed the two genera in widely separated groups of the subfamily I believe to be quite unreliable; and it is certainly very unsatisfactory.

There are now before me many hundreds of specimens, including all those described or commented upon by the late Rev. T. Blackburn, except some types (60); and also including many taken *in cop.* by myself and so marked. Of these latter some species have both sexes green, some have both brassy, and some have the male green and the female brassy. The antennae also may or may not vary in colour sexually. Structurally and in clothing some of these are so much alike that it is often difficult (I believe in many cases it is for all practicable purposes impossible) to decide as to whether a particular specimen belongs to one with the sexes similar or different in colours. That the sexes of several species have been described as distinct is almost certain: I have, for instance, repeatedly seen specimens of *viridula* (male) *in cop.* with *proxima* (female). There are in the Museum (and I have seen more in other collections) many unmated specimens belonging to species that are close to but distinct from *viridula*, that I have passed over without describing as, except where they possess very distinctive features, it is undesirable to describe species allied to it, without having positive information as to the correct mating of the sexes.

All the species of the genus have the four hind tibiae notched near the outer apex, and all have the upper-surface more or less densely clothed; the clothing is frequently dense and short, often as in *rasa*, of which Blackburn remarked: "The shortness and comparative coarseness of the pubescence in this species suggests the idea of a hairy surface that has been closely shaved." Two species, however, have been referred to the genus whose upper-surface is glabrous and tibiae not notched; but these (*paradoxa* and *minor*) I believe to belong to *Cleptor*, and have commented upon them under that genus.

On the head there is a small shining space close to each antenna, and there is generally another on the forehead; or the latter may be lengthened into a short carina; occasionally it is completely absent, but its absence appears to be individual rather than specific.

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(60) All the species are represented.

Under the genus Chapuis described the femora as being slightly swollen, but in an enlarged figure (61) of the hind leg of *pulchella* (the typical species of the genus) the femur is shown as having a fairly large subapical tooth. Lefevre also described the femora as moderately incrassated, and made no mention of a tooth. I have seen no species with dentate femora, but must presume (on account of the figure) that *pulchella* has such, and consequently that it is unrepresented in the Museum, but all the other known species are there represented.

The antennae are usually long and thin, but on the females are usually much (or, at any rate, distinctly) shorter than on the male, and on some species they differ sexually in width; but the relative lengths of the joints are seldom of use in distinguishing allied species. The sides of the prothorax and its proportions in comparison with the elytra are also of but little use.

The sexual differences are frequently very pronounced in colour, and the male has usually distinctive characters on the abdomen; on the male the basal joint of the two or four front tarsi is often slightly larger than on the female, but it is seldom conspicuously much larger, as in so many other genera of the subfamily.

The following table is of the new species only:—

A. Prothorax not impressed across middle.
  a. Prothoracic pubescence conspicuously parted in middle ... ... *mediana*
  aa. Prothoracic pubescence not so parted.
    b. Elytral pubescence entirely very short and more or less depressed.
      c. Elytra much more conspicuously narrowed posteriorly than usual in genus ... ... *wiburdi*
      cc. Elytra normally narrowed posteriorly.
        d. Size large ... ... *longa*
        dd. Size very small ... ... *queenslandica*
    bb. Elytral pubescence not entirely short and depressed.
      e. Prothoracic punctures large and sharply defined in front ... ... *apicicollis*
      ee. Prothoracic punctures smaller and crowded throughout.
        f. Size very small ... ... *dumbrelli*
        ff. Size considerably larger.

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(61) Pl. cxix., fig. 2*a*.

g. Antennae with four or five apical joints conspicuously tipped with black ... ... *picticornis*

gg. Antennae with eleventh joint only so tipped ... ... *aureoviridis*

AA. Prothorax transversely impressed across middle.

B. Elytral pubescence not entirely short and depressed.

h. Depressed pubescence dense.

i. Size very small ... ... *tantilla*

ii. Size considerably larger.

j. Longer hairs inconspicuous.

* Male bright metallic-green ... ... *soror*

** Male not green ... ... *illaetabilis*

jj. Longer hairs in conspicuous rows.

* Prothoracic punctures not individually distinct ... ... *tepperi*

** Prothoracic punctures individually distinct ... ... *sublaeta*

hh. Depressed pubescence sparse, and long hairs more or less conspicuous.

k. Conspicuously narrower than usual in genus ... ... *exilis*

kk. Of normal width.

l. Prothoracic punctures crowded and not individually sharply defined ... *femoralis*

ll. Prothoracic punctures, at any rate in front, sharply defined.

m. Prothoracic impression nowhere well defined ... ... *inconspicua*

mm. Prothoracic impression conspicuous on each side of middle.

n. Prothorax almost as long as wide *compacta*

nn. Prothorax decidedly transverse *villosa*

BB. Elytral pubescence entirely short and usually depressed.

C. A conspicuous shining ridge in front of impression ... ... *sculpticollis*

CC. Without such a ridge.

D. Punctures on prothorax mostly sharply defined and individually distinct.

o. Hind tibiae unusually wide, with the notch unusually deep ... ... *incisa*

oo. Hind tibiae of normal width and with the notch much smaller.

p. Of large size.

* Elytra not shagreened ... ... *insignis*

** Elytra shagreened ... ... *fugitiva*

pp. Of small size.

q. Punctures in prothoracic depression less sharply defined than elsewhere ... ... *aerata*

qq. Punctures there quite as distinct as elsewhere.

r. Elytral pubescence suberect ... *irrasa*

rr. Elytral pubescence depressed *foveiventris*

DD. Punctures in prothorax too crowded to be individually distinct, except occasionally about apex.
  E. With a costiform elevation behind each shoulder ... ... *pulcherrima*
  EE. Without such.
    F. Transverse impression of prothorax feeble.
      s. Median line of prothorax distinct when viewed obliquely ... ... *curnowi*
      ss. Median line not traceable ... *similis*
    FF. Transverse impression distinct
      G. Size above average ... ... *distributa*
      GG. Size decidedly small.
        H. Unusually narrow, with longer antennae and legs than usual ... ... *gracilicornis*
        HH. Not as H.... ... ... *aurea*

NOTES ON TABLE.

A. On *apicicollis* the prothorax is not transversely impressed, but towards the base the punctures are more crowded than elsewhere, and it is possible that on some specimens a vague depression would be visible. If placed in AA it would fall beside *villosa*, whose prothoracic impressions are very different.

AA. The impression is sometimes very feeble, but usually may be clearly seen, on account of the punctures there being denser than elsewhere; it is seen most clearly from an oblique direction; on several species (including *insignis*, one of the most distinct of the genus) the impression, although not distinct in the actual centre of the disc, is represented by a distinct remnant each side of same.

h. Soror might have been referred to the group with elytral pubescence entirely short, but as on each of the thirteen specimens before me a few upright hairs are to be seen it has been placed here.

TOMYRIS PUSILLA, Lef.

The description of this species is extremely short, and would apply to the females of many species of the genus: but in the late Rev. T. Blackburn's collection there was a specimen from Perth so identified. I have taken the same species at the Swan River, Bridgetown, and Pinjarrah, but all these are larger ($2\frac{1}{4}$-3 mm.) than the type (2 mm.). I doubt if it is more than a western representative of *viridula*, and like that species the legs of its females (the only sex known (62)) are sometimes infuscated in parts. Its prothorax is transversely impressed and elytral clothing short, but without the curious appearance as in *rasa*.

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(62) On one card before me a small green male is mounted with a female, but not marked as having been taken *in cop.* It differs from the male of *viridula* in being smaller, transverse impression of prothorax more distinct, an interrupted ridge in front of same; and punctures considerably larger.

TOMYRIS ELEGANTULA, Lef.

impressicollis, Blackb.

Typical specimens of this species may be readily distinguished from most species by the conspicuous golden or coppery gloss on the apical portion of elytra, especially along the suture, but the gloss is sometimes rather feeble and is occasionally absent. The size is also variable. Both sexes (63) are green, but the male has only the tip of the eleventh joint of antennae black, whereas the female has many of the joints more or less deeply infuscated, with the median joints usually darker than the subapical ones, although the tip of the eleventh is black.

The species, as such, was unknown to the late Rev. T. Blackburn when he described *impressicollis*, but subsequently he identified a Tasmanian specimen as *elegantula*, and this specimen agrees well with two of his own co-types. These have a distinct coppery gloss on the apical portion of the elytra, although in his table they were mentioned as "entirely green." There are many Australian specimens in the Museum with the gloss quite as pronounced as on Tasmanian ones. The species is widely distributed and common in Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia.

TOMYRIS FOVEOLATA, Baly (formerly *Terillus*).

This species is readily distinguished from all others of the subfamily by the elytra; these have the interstices elevated, shining, and impunctate, or almost so, but between them are rows of large shallow foveae, varying in shape from irregularly rounded to quadrate or oblong, and usually each separated from the adjoining ones by a transverse ridge at each end; each is also densely punctate and has very short pubescence. The sex of the type was not noted, the two before me (taken at the Swan River by Mr. Carter) are males, and each has a large fovea on the apical segment of abdomen.

The species was referred to *Terillus* by Baly, but each of the four hind tibiae has a conspicuous notch near the outer apex, and the species is quite obviously a *Tomyris*.

TOMYRIS INSIGNIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 156.

♂. Bright metallic golden-green, elytra brassy about apex, labrum and appendages flavous, but eleventh joint of antennae and tip of tenth infuscated. Upper-surface with extremely short and sparse pubescence, distinct only at apex of elytra.

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(63) I have frequently taken specimens *in cop*.

Head with very dense, asperate punctures. Antennae passing middle of abdomen. *Prothorax* with sides gently dilated to near base, with a fairly distinct impression along middle, towards each side a distinct transverse impression, the two scarcely visibly connected across middle; punctures very dense, and subasperate, but mostly well defined. *Elytra* with dense, asperate punctures, and fine transverse rugae, striation distinct but not sharply impressed. *Abdomen* with a wide and deep apical fovea. Basal joint of four front *tarsi* elongate and dilated towards base. Length, 6 mm.

♀. Differs in being much larger (7½-8 mm.), of a beautiful golden-violet colour on the upper-surface, with the margins golden, abdomen upturned at middle of apex, and with a very feeble depression before same, antennae and legs somewhat shorter, and basal joint of four front tarsi narrowed from apex to base.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (H. J. Carter and E. W. Ferguson). Type, I. 3622.

An extremely beautiful species, the female considerably larger than any previously described one, being quite as large as many of the large species of *Edusa*, but with the conspicuous tibial notches of *Tomyris*. On the under-surface the clothing is white, and moderately dense in places, but the middle of the abdomen glabrous, margined in the males by some longer hairs. The types were taken *in cop.*; a second female (returned to Mr. Carter) is more of a golden-red than the other, and the sides of its prothorax and elytra and the scutellum are golden-green.

TOMYRIS FUGITIVA, n. sp.

♀. Metallic-green; labrum and appendages (except tip of antennae) flavous. Rather densely clothed with very short subdepressed pubescence, becoming longer, denser, and depressed on under-surface.

Head with very dense, subasperate punctures. Antennae extending to hind coxae. *Prothorax* with almost evenly rounded sides, with a vague remnant of a transverse impression towards each side; punctures slightly better defined than on head. *Elytra* rather coarsely shagreened and with vague remnants of striation. Tip of *abdomen* upcurved. Length, 6½ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales. Type (unique) in Macleay Museum.

A large green species, the general sculpture much as in *rasa*. In general appearance it is somewhat like a very large specimen of *laeta*, but the labrum is much longer than in that species, being less than twice as wide as long, instead of more than twice as wide as long, the elytral clothing is less depressed and not quite so dense, and the tibial notches are less conspicuous. Viewed at right angles to the derm, the upper-surface appears to be green or bluish-green, but from an oblique direction it is conspicuously purplish; and when appearing purplish the pubescence also disappears. I have referred it to AA, in the table, as vague remnants of the transverse prothoracic impression may be seen, but regarding it as belonging to A, it might be associated with *mediana*, as from certain directions the prothoracic pubescence of one side appears to disappear exactly at the middle, but this is due more to the fugitive colour rather than to a distinct parting, as on *mediana;* it is also much larger than that species. Regarding it as belonging to *aa*, it would be associated with *longa*, which is considerably narrower and otherwise very different. Short as is the clothing on the elytra, it is still shorter on the head and prothorax.

TOMYRIS MEDIANA, n. sp.

♂. Bright golden-green: labrum and appendages (black tip of antennae excepted) flavous. Densely clothed with short, silken pubescence, on the prothorax conspicuously parted in the middle.

Densely covered with small asperate punctures, less clearly defined on elytra than on head and prothorax. *Antennae* thin, slightly passing tips of elytra. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a rather large median fovea. Length, 3 mm.

♀. Differs in being larger (4 mm.), of a beautiful golden-red, only the tip of clypeus green, antennae shorter and abdomen more convex and non-foveate.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea), Hillgrove (C. Hardcastle). Type, I. 3473.

The prothorax of both sexes, when viewed obliquely, appears to have a conspicuous median line, due to the parting of the pubescence, and this character will readily distinguish it from most species of the genus. The sexes are strikingly different in appearance, but the types were taken *in cop.* The male is much like *laeta* in miniature. The derm of the female is much the colour of that of *rasa*, but the punctures are much smaller.

TOMYRIS APICICOLLIS, n. sp.

♀. Brassy; labrum and appendages (black tips to some of the antennal joints excepted) flavous. Moderately densely pubescent, with elytra, in addition, with fairly numerous, longer erect hairs.

Head with three small shining spaces; punctures very dense but well-defined. Antennae moderately stout, extending to second segment of abdomen, sixth to tenth joints dilated at apex of each. *Prothorax* with somewhat larger punctures than on head, on apical portion sparse and more sharply defined. *Elytra* with a vague depression behind each shoulder; punctures about base much as on head, becoming smaller and less crowded posteriorly. Length, 2½-3½ mm.

Hab.—South Australia (Blackburn's collection): Mount Lofty, Kangaroo Island (J. G. O. Tepper): Victoria: Monbulk and Emerald (H. H. D. Griffith from E. Jarvis). Type, I. 3243.

In some respects close to *aenea*, but prothorax not transversely impressed. The prothoracic punctures, which are unusually conspicuous in front, from certain directions appear to each have a small central pit, from other directions each appears to have a feeble median elevation. On the majority of species of the genus the prothoracic punctures are more or less similar, but being more crowded their individual sculpture is less distinct. An occasional specimen has a purplish gloss.

Two males before me probably belong to this species: they are of a brassy-green, becoming of a vivid-green on head and almost purplish towards apex of elytra; the abdomen is less convex, there is a feeble transverse impression on the fifth segment, and the antennae (especially on the apical half) are thinner and extend to the tip of the abdomen.

TOMYRIS DUMBRELLI, n. sp.

Of a metallic but rather dull green, becoming brassy on parts of under-surface; labrum and appendages flavous-red, but many of the antennal joints tipped with black. Moderately clothed with very short pubescence, but elytra with some longer hairs scattered about.

Rather narrow; densely covered with small asperate punctures. *Antennae* rather thin, extending to about middle of abdomen. Length, 2¾ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (British Museum from C. Darwin), Galston (S. Dumbrell). Type, I. 3474.

A small dull-green species, smaller than *viridula*, and prothorax not transversely depressed. The prothorax, when viewed obliquely, appears to have an extremely feeble median parting of pubescence. The three specimens before me appear to be all males, as the abdomen, although without an apical fovea, is rather less evenly convex than is usual in females.

TOMYRIS PICTICORNIS, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green, parts of under-surface brassy-green; labrum and appendages flavous, but tips of five apical joints of antennae conspicuously black. Rather densely clothed with short pale pubescence, elytra in addition with rows of short, suberect hairs, or thin setae.

With crowded asperate punctures, much smaller on elytra than on head and prothorax. *Antennae* long and thin, distinctly passing elytra. *Abdomen* with a conspicuous elevation in middle of second segment, apical segment rather strongly incurved to middle and transversely impressed. Length (♂, ♀), 4¼-4¾ mm.

♀. Differs in being of a beautiful golden-red, with under-surface almost entirely brassy, antennae shorter and slightly thinner, and abdomen simple and more convex.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mount Barker (R. Helms), Warren River (W. D. Dodd), King George Sound (Macleay Museum). Type, I. 3236.

Readily distinguished from other species of the genus by the curious abdomen of the male, and by the conspicuously black-tipped antennal joints.

TOMYRIS AUREOVIRIDIS, n. sp.

♂. Bright golden-green, in parts sometimes more golden than green, parts of under-surface brassy, labrum and appendages flavous, but tip of antennae black. Elytra densely clothed with short pubescence, and with a few rows of longer hairs, other parts more sparsely clothed.

With crowded asperate punctures, of uniform size on head and prothorax, but becoming smaller (although mostly well-defined) on elytra. *Antennae* thin, extending to tips of elytra. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a rather large but shallow median fovea. Length, 3½-4½ mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Kangaroo Island (J. G. O. Tepper); Victoria: Birchip (J. C. Goudie); New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd). Type, I. 3256.

Like small specimens of *laeta*, but elytra with conspicuous rows of longer hairs; from *elegantula* and *viridula* the absence of a transverse prothoracic depression will readily distinguish it.

TOMYRIS LONGA, n. sp.

♀. Golden-green; labrum and appendages flavous. Densely clothed with short golden pubescence, becoming white on under-surface.

Elongate, densely covered with small subasperate punctures, smaller on elytra than on head and prothorax. *Antennae* long and thin. Length, 5½-6½ mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin (N. Davies). Type, I. 3238.

A narrow species, with a peculiarly silken lustre. The elytra from certain directions have a vaguely ribbed appearance. A second specimen agrees in all details with the type except that it is of a beautiful golden-red, somewhat as in *rasa*, from which, however, it differs in many particulars. The antennae are damaged on both specimens, but at least the nine basal joints are entirely pale. They both have the fifth segment of abdomen strongly incurved to middle and transversely impressed; characters which would appear to be masculine, but from the type a lengthy ovipositor is protruding. It is the first species recorded from the Territory.

TOMYRIS WIBURDI, n. sp.

Of a dull bronze, the head brassy; labrum and appendages more or less of a dingy flavous, but eight apical joints of antennae more or less conspicuously infuscated or black, apical joint of palpi black, and femora and parts of tarsi distinctly infuscated. Densely clothed with short white pubescence.

Rather compact. Densely covered with small asperate punctures; smaller on elytra than on head and prothorax. *Antennae* not very thin, extending to about middle of abdomen. *Elytra* with apical third more conspicuously narrowed than is usual in genus. *Abdomen* with an impression extending across almost the entire fifth segment. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd). Type (unique), I. 3475.

A curious greyish-looking species, with distinctive elytra.

TOMYRIS QUEENSLANDICA, n. sp.

♀. Bronzy, under-surface almost black; labrum and appendages of a more or less dingy flavous or testaceous, but tips of palpi, tips of most of the antennal joints, and parts of legs more or less conspicuously infuscated or blackish. Rather densely clothed with short whitish pubescence, longer on elytra than elsewhere.

With crowded asperate punctures, more sharply defined (although somewhat smaller) on elytra than elsewhere. *Antennae* rather thin, extending to about middle of abdomen. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection). Type (unique), I. 3268.

The elytra appear to have vague remnants of striation. The types of this species and of *similis* are the only specimens of the genus that I have seen from Queensland.

Tomyris tantilla, n. sp.

♂. Golden-green, becoming vividly green on head and brassy on parts of elytra; under-surface more or less brassy; labrum and appendages flavous, but tips of five or six apical joints of antennae blackish. Elytra with rather dense short pubescence, and with more or less regular rows of longer hairs; elsewhere more sparsely clothed.

Rather elongate. *Head* with crowded asperate punctures. Antennae long and thin, extending almost to apex of abdomen. *Prothorax* with a moderately distinct transverse subbasal impression, on which the punctures are much as on the head, but in front they are sparser and more clearly defined. *Elytra* with much smaller punctures. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a small median fovea. Length (♂, ♀), 2-2$\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly larger and stouter, nearly always brassy, or at least with the elytra brassy, antennae shorter, abdomen more convex and non-foveate.

Hab.—Western Australia: Darling Ranges, Donnybrook, Beverley (A. M. Lea), Swan River (H. J. Carter), Fremantle (British Museum). Type, I. 3476.

The punctures on the elytra are so small, crowded, and ill-defined (in addition to being partially obscured by clothing) that most of the surface apears little more than shagreened. This species may be the real *pusilla;* but, till evidence to the contrary is forthcoming, it appears desirable to recognize, as that species, the one identified by Blackburn as such. The present species is certainly different to the one he so identified, but the original description would apply almost equally well to several species before me.

Tomyris tepperi, n. sp.

♀. Bronzy, or of a purplish-bronze, or brassy, tip of clypeus bright-green; under-surface more shining than upper, labrum and appendages (black tip of antennae excepted) flavous. Elytra with dense, depressed pubescence, and with almost regular rows of conspicuous hairs, elsewhere more sparsely clothed.

With dense asperate punctures, somewhat smaller on parts of elytra than on head and prothorax. *Antennae* thin, extending to about middle of abdomen. *Prothorax* with a rather vague, postmedian, transverse depression, and a still more vague longitudinal one. Length, 4-4$\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Kangaroo Island (J. G. O. Tepper); Victoria: Birchip (J. C. Goudie's No. 126). Type, I. 3248.

With rather vague depressions on the prothorax as on *curnowi*, but readily distinguished from that species by the rows of conspicuous hairs on the elytra. The five specimens from Kangaroo Island are all females. Two specimens mounted, as sexes, on one card (but not marked as having been taken *in cop.)* were sent by Mr. Goudie; of these the female agrees perfectly with the Kangaroo Island ones, but the male (64) differs in being of a vivid golden-green, slightly smaller and narrower, prothorax somewhat longer, with more rounded sides, abdomen more convex and with a circular apical fovea; it differs from the male of *viridula* and of *elegantula* in being narrower and less compact, eyes rather more prominent, and longer hairs on elytra more conspicuous; the prothoracic punctures are much denser than on *exilis*, and it is rather more compact than that species: the long hairs on the elytra distinguish it from *foveiventris*.

TOMYRIS SUBLAETA, n. sp.

♂. Bright golden-green; labrum and appendages (tip of antennae excepted) flavous. Densely clothed with short depressed pubescence, the elytra in addition with rows of longer suberect hairs.

Head with very dense, subasperate punctures. Antennae long and thin. *Prothorax* with rather strongly rounded sides, with a shallow transverse depression on each side of middle; punctures slightly larger than on head and individually distinct. *Elytra* shagreened, but with punctures (although very small) moderately well-defined posteriorly. Fourth segment of *abdomen* flattened in middle, fifth with a wide shallow and somewhat irregular depression, the derm there darker than that of the adjacent parts. Length, 5½ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (H. J. Carter). Type (unique), I. 3623.

Of the size and at first glance the appearance of *laeta*, but rather narrower, prothorax with transverse depressions and less crowded punctures, most of which are individually distinct, elytra with pubescence less dense and mixed with longer hairs, and notches of hind tibiae longer and shallower. Its much greater size readily distinguishes it from the males of *elegantula*, *viridis*, *soror*, etc. From *tepperi* it differs in being considerably larger, femora much stouter, and prothoracic punctures clearer; from the presumed male of that species it differs also in the abdominal fovea being wider, shallower, and of different shape.

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(64) Its position in the table would associate it with *tepperi*, and I believe it belongs to that species.

Tomyris soror, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green; labrum and appendages (black tip of antennae excepted) flavous. Densely clothed with short, golden pubescence, on the elytra some longer but not very conspicuous hairs scattered about.

Densely covered with small asperate punctures, rather smaller on elytra than elsewhere. *Antennae* long and thin, passing tips of elytra. *Prothorax* with transverse impression fairly distinct. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a conspicuous median fovea with a central longitudinal elevation. Length, 4 mm.

♀. Differs in being larger (4¼-5¼ mm.), of a beautiful golden-red (sometimes brassy with a greenish gloss), antennae shorter, abdomen more convex, and fifth segment depressed but not foveate in middle.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (British Museum, Blackburn's collection, and A. M. Lea), Mount Wellington (Lea); New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Blackburn). Type, I. 3240.

In general appearance close to *viridula*, but the sexes differ from the sexes of that species as follows:—Female.—More of a golden-red than bronzy (its colour approaches that of *rasa)*, somewhat narrower and with the antennae considerably longer and thinner, the seventh joint decidedly longer than the eleventh (instead of equal to same) and quite five times as long as wide, instead of at most thrice as long as wide.(65) Male.—Slightly narrower, eyes slightly more convex, and antennae slightly longer and thinner. The differences in the antennae of the female render it certain that this species is quite distinct from *viridula*, and of both species I have taken pairs *in cop.;* but the males are so extremely closely allied that there will probably always be some difficulty in distinguishing them.

Tomyris illaetabilis, n. sp.

♂. Bronzy-black; head brassy, becoming brassy-green on front of clypeus, labrum and appendages more or less flavous, but tips of several apical joints of antennae and base of hind tibiae infuscated, knees very feebly so. Moderately densely clothed with depressed, whitish pubescence, the elytra in addition with some longer hairs.

Head with dense, asperate punctures. Antennae long and thin. *Prothorax* with strongly rounded sides, a vague transverse depression towards each side, the two scarcely connected across middle; with very dense punctures, well defined only at apex. *Elytra* with a fairly distinct swelling on each side at base; with fairly dense, subasperate punctures. *Abdomen* with a shallow but fairly large apical fovea. Length, 4 (♀, $4\frac{3}{4}$) mm.

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(65) To see the true proportions of the joint it must be viewed perpendicularly to its greatest width.

♀. Differs in being less metallic, head opaque, except that the clypeus is brassy in front, elytra piceous-brown, the under-surface somewhat paler,(66) abdomen non-foveate, more convex, and upcurved at apex, and antennae and legs somewhat shorter.

Hab.—Victoria: Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie's Nos. 710 and 713). Type, I. 3624.

Although in the table referred to B, and associated with *soror*, it is not at all close to that species; the longer hairs amongst the elytral pubescence are inconspicuous, and are clearly visible only from the sides on the apical slope on both specimens, but on the female from certain directions several rows of hairs stand out fairly conspicuously, even when the elytra are viewed from above. If, however, the species was referred to BB, it would be associated with *similis*, which is considerably smaller, more compact, and otherwise different. In general appearance it resembles *obscura*, but differs in being smaller and thinner, less coarsely sculptured, and the legs much paler. The tibial notches are rather feeble. The abdominal fovea of the male from some directions appears to have a feeble medio-longitudinal ridge, but from other directions this cannot be seen.

TOMYRIS EXILIS, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green, prothorax and apical portion of elytra often more or less golden; labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and the claws excepted) flavous. Elytra with rather short pubescence, and some longer hairs scattered about, elsewhere sparsely clothed.

Head with dense, asperate punctures. Antennae thin, extending to tips of elytra. *Prothorax* with a transverse postmedian depression interrupted in middle; punctures on it much as on head, but elsewhere with somewhat larger, sparser, and more clearly defined ones. *Elytra* with distinct punctures throughout, at and about base they are much as on head, but smaller elsewhere. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a conspicuous median fovea. Length (♂, ♀), $3\frac{1}{4}$-$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat wider; brassy, tip only

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(66) There is but one specimen of each sex in the Museum, and the female is perhaps not quite mature.

of clypeus green; antennae shorter, many of the joints (including the upper-surface of the first) infuscated, abdomen more convex, the fifth segment lightly notched in middle of apex, and the legs somewhat thinner.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (Blackburn's collection and A. M. Lea), summit of Mount Wellington, Huon River (Lea); Victoria: Dividing Range (Blackburn), South Wandin, Monbulk (H. H. D. Griffith, from E. Jarvis). Type, I. 3147.

A rather long and thin species whose sexes (I have taken specimens *in cop.)* vary in colour as those of *viridula*, but readily distinguished from that species by the much narrower form, prothorax with decidedly coarser punctures, and with the depression different. With the antennae concealed some males at first sight have a curious resemblance to some of the smaller species of *Lemidia* (of the *Cleridae).* Some males are decidedly more golden than green, but the females are all more or less brassy, or brassy-purple. One female has the base of the head and most of the prothorax of a beautiful purple. Another (in Mr. Griffith's collection) has the antennae conspicuously infuscated in the middle, but with the first and eleventh joints also partly infuscated.

TOMYRIS FEMORALIS, n. sp.

♀. Brassy or bronzy, under-surface with a vague greenish gloss; labrum, palpi, antennae (tips of several or but one joint excepted) and legs (middle of femora excepted) more or less reddish. Elytra with fairly numerous suberect hairs, mixed with not much shorter subdepressed pubescence, elsewhere with short pubescence.

Head with dense, asperate punctures. Antennae not very thin, not passing hind coxae, joints sixth to tenth dilated to apex. *Prothorax* with punctures as on head, except that they are even denser on a vaguely defined postmedian impression. *Elytra* with not very large but mostly sharply defined punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, on parts of basal half sublineate in arrangement. Length, 3-3¼ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mount Barker (R. Helms), Darling Ranges (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3477.

A rather compact species, close to *antennata*, but elytra wider and distinctly brassy, and eyes smaller and more convex. The depression on the prothorax is very feeble, but as the punctures there present are more crowded than elsewhere it appears to be fairly distinct, especially as, on one specimen, the colour there is darker than on the adjacent parts. On the (two) specimens before me the femora are deeply infuscated in the middle, and on one of them the dark parts have a metallic gloss.

TOMYRIS INCONSPICUA, n. sp.

♀. Brassy; elytra of a somewhat purplish-bronze; under-surface darker, with a vague bluish gloss; labrum, palpi, most of antennae, knees, and tarsi more or less reddish. Elytra with sparse pubescence and sparse hairs scattered about, elsewhere with short and sparse pubescence.

Rather compact. *Head* more convex than usual; with crowded subasperate punctures. *Prothorax* with clearly defined punctures, becoming somewhat more crowded (but even there individually distinct) on a very vaguely defined postmedian depression. *Elytra* with rather small but clearly defined punctures on basal half, becoming smaller posteriorly. Length, 2¼ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Darling Ranges (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3478.

A small dark species, at first glance approaching *antennata,* but shape, clothing, antennae, and punctures all very different. The notches on the four hind tibiae are very feeble. The antennae are damaged on the type, but the fifth to tenth joints are each somewhat dilated towards and infuscated at apex, and the basal joint is dark on the upper-surface.

TOMYRIS VILLOSA, n. sp.

♂. Head and prothorax bright metallic-green (the prothorax sometimes golden); elytra bronzy, mesosternum, metasternum, and abdomen brassy or brassy-green; labrum and appendages (tip of antennae, base of femora, and the claws excepted) reddish-flavous. Upper-surface (more conspicuously so on elytra than elsewhere) with numerous long erect hairs scattered amongst rather sparse pubescence.

Head with crowded, asperate punctures. Antennae long and thin, extending almost to apex of abdomen. *Prothorax* with a moderately distinct postmedian depression, on which the punctures are much as on head; elsewhere they are sparser and more sharply defined, especially in front. *Elytra* with a depression behind each shoulder vaguely connected with base in two places; with numerous rather small sharply defined (but subasperate) punctures about base, becoming smaller posteriorly. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a conspicuous median fovea. Four front *tarsi* with basal joint distinctly inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 3½-4 mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat wider, bronzy, antennae shorter, considerably wider, and with most of the joints infuscated, prothoracic depression more conspicuous, abdomen more convex, fifth segment feebly impressed in middle, and basal joint of four front tarsi much smaller.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (H. H. D. Griffith and A. M. Lea); South Australia (British Museum, from — Bakewell). Type, I. 3479.

A rather compact species. The long and conspicuously erect hairs, transverse depression on prothorax, and subbasal impression on each elytron should render distinct, in consequence of the subbasal impressions, the base appears to have four obtuse elevations, two (the smaller ones) of which are humeral. On one female the femora are black with the knees reddish, and the tibiae and tarsi are infuscated in parts. A male from New South Wales (Galston) has the elytra darker than on the type, and the prothoracic depression less conspicuous.

TOMYRIS COMPACTA, n. sp.

Bright metallic-green, becoming golden towards apex of elytra, under-surface brassy-green; labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and the claws excepted) flavous. Elytra with numerous fairly long erect whitish hairs, set amongst rather sparse and not very short pubescence, elsewhere sparsely clothed.

Head with dense asperate punctures. Antennae not very thin. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, postmedian depression well defined on each side of middle, with a feeble longitudinal impression; punctures rather sparser and smaller than usual but well defined, becoming crowded on sides and on postmedian depression. *Elytra* with rather dense subasperate punctures of various sizes (but all rather small) about base, becoming much smaller posteriorly. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Darling Ranges (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3480.

A small, compact species; with prothorax decidedly longer than is usual in the genus; in general appearance it is close to the preceding species, but the prothorax is distinctly longer, and the eyes are more prominent. The abdomen of the type is rather strongly convex, and is without an apical fovea, so it is probably a female, despite its green colour.

TOMYRIS SCULPTICOLLIS, n. sp.

♂. Head of a vivid green, gradually altering to brassy at apex of elytra; under-surface more or less brassy, labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and claws excepted) flavous. Moderately densely clothed with short, depressed pubescence.

Head with dense, asperate punctures. Antennae long and thin. *Prothorax* with a conspicuous, shining, transverse, feebly elevated, median ridge, marking the front edge of the postmedian depression, this well defined; punctures rather larger and better defined than on head. *Elytra* with dense and rather small, but well-defined punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. Fifth segment of *abdomen* transversely impressed. Length, 3 mm.

♀. Differs in being of a golden-red or golden-purple, with the clypeus green, antennae shorter, and abdomen more convex, with the fifth segment not transversely impressed.

Hab.—South Australia: Nuriootpa (J. G. O. Tepper). Type, I. 3242.

A minute and rather narrow species, readily distinguished from all previously described ones by the conspicuous ridge (interrupted in middle on one specimen) across prothorax. On each of the three specimens before me the small median shining space on the head is lengthened into a feeble carina, but it is probably not to be depended upon.

TOMYRIS INCISA, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 108.

♂. Bright metallic-green; under-surface brassy-green, labrum and appendages (black tip of antennae excepted) flavous. Clothed with short, golden pubescence, denser on elytra than elsewhere.

Head with dense, asperate punctures. Antennae thin, extending to middle of abdomen. *Prothorax* with transverse depression rather well defined; the punctures on it much as on head, elsewhere they are mostly individually distinct. *Elytra* with smaller punctures than on head, becoming still smaller posteriorly. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a conspicuous median fovea. *Legs* rather stout; four hind tibiae with subapical notch very conspicuous on each; four front tarsi with basal joint distinctly inflated. Length, 3-3¼ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: King George Sound (Macleay Museum), Mount Barker (R. Helms), Darling Ranges (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3481.

In general appearance like small specimens of *laeta*, but prothorax transversely depressed, and the four hind tibiae each much more conspicuously dilated towards the apex, and with the subapical notch unusually conspicuous, certainly much more so than on *elegantula*, *impressicollis*, *viridula*, or any other green species in the Museum. A specimen from Bridgetown is smaller (2¾ mm.) and thinner, but otherwise agrees with the type. The male of the Macleay Museum is more of a golden-green than the type, and is mounted on a card with a female(67); the latter is somewhat larger, tibial notches less conspicuous, and the upper-surface is entirely of a beautiful golden-red colour.

TOMYRIS FOVEIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green or golden-green; labrum and appendages (black tip of antennae excepted) flavous. Elytra with rather dense, short, depressed pubescence; sparse elsewhere.

Head with crowded, subasperate punctures. Antennae long and thin; distinctly passing elytra. *Prothorax* with postmedian depression distinct; with dense, clearly defined punctures. Elytra with small, densely crowded punctures, not much larger about base than elsewhere. Fourth and fifth segments of *abdomen* with a wide median fovea common to both. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty (S. H. Curnow), Kangaroo Island (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3436.

The prothoracic punctures are coarser than usual, and, although slightly smaller and more crowded in some places, are well defined throughout; they are alone sufficient to distinguish the species from the male of *viridula*. The abdominal fovea is not confined to one segment as on the males of most species of the genus.

TOMYRIS AERATA, n. sp.

♂. Brassy; head metallic-green, labrum and appendages (one or more joints of antennae tipped with black excepted) flavous. Elytra rather densely clothed with short, depressed, whitish pubescence; sparser elsewhere.

Head with dense, asperate punctures. Antennae moderately thin, scarcely passing middle of abdomen. *Prothorax* with postmedian depression fairly distinct, and with punctures much as on head, elsewhere sparser, somewhat larger and usually sharply defined. *Elytra* about base with crowded and rather small punctures, becoming more crowded and smaller posteriorly. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a small median fovea. Length (♂, ♀), $2\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the head brassy, antennae shorter and more infuscated, and in the abdomen.

Hab.—Tasmania: Huon River (a pair taken *in cop.),* Hobart (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3482.

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(67) The specimens are not marked as having been taken *in cop.*, but the late George Masters seldom so marked specimens that he had so taken.

Close to *gracilis*, but male as well as female with brassy elytra, prothorax with sides not subangularly dilated in middle (as they frequently are on that species), and depression and punctures not quite the same.

TOMYRIS PULCHERRIMA, n. sp.

♀. Bright golden-red; labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and claws excepted) flavous. Clothed with short, depressed, whitish pubescence, denser on elytra than elsewhere.

Rather narrow; with small, dense, asperate punctures, smaller on elytra than elsewhere. *Antennae* long and thin. *Prothorax* with transverse depression somewhat curved and very distinct. *Elytra* with a costiform elevation extending from each shoulder to middle, then abruptly deflected for a short distance towards the side, and then continued to about apical third, when it gradually disappears. Length, 2¾ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3483.

A small and very beautiful species, with well-marked features.

TOMYRIS CURNOWI, n. sp.

♀. Brassy or coppery; front of clypeus metallic-green, throat and parts of sterna greenish, labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and claws excepted) flavous. Clothed with short, depressed, whitish pubescence, denser on elytra than elsewhere, and on prothorax rather vaguely parted along middle.

With dense, asperate punctures, smaller on elytra than on head and prothorax. *Antennae* thin, extending to about middle of abdomen. *Prothorax* with transverse depression feeble, and with a still more feeble longitudinal one. Length, 4-5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty (S. H. Curnow), Yeelanna (W. A. Dorward), Lucindale (F. Secker).

The prothorax when viewed obliquely appears to have the pubescence parted in the middle, although not so distinctly as on *mediana;* from that species also it differs in being narrower, head and prothorax with considerably larger punctures, and prothorax with the transverse depression traceable.

A specimen from New South Wales (Jenolan, J. C. Wilburd) possibly represents a variety of this species, but as it has some longer hairs scattered amongst the elytral pubescence, it may belong to an, as yet, undescribed one.

TOMYRIS DISTRIBUTA, n. sp.

♂. Golden-red or brassy-red; head and scutellum metallic-green, labrum and appendages flavous, but tip of antennae and the claws black. Elytra densely clothed with short, pale pubescence, much sparser elsewhere.

With dense, asperate punctures, slightly larger on head than on prothorax, and becoming much smaller on elytra. *Antennae* thin, extending almost to tip of abdomen. *Prothorax* with transverse depression distinct. *Elytra* with a rather distinct depression on each side at about basal third, with vague remnants of striation. Apical segment of *abdomen* with a conspicuous median fovea. *Legs* stout; four hind tibiae very conspicuously notched; basal joint of each tarsus distinctly inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 4½-5½ mm.

♀. Differs in being more robust, only the front of the clypeus green, antennae shorter, abdomen more strongly convex, fifth segment flat in middle, and basal joint of tarsi smaller.

Hab.—Victoria: Dividing Range (Blackburn's collection); South Australia: Mount Lofty (J. G. O. Tepper); Tasmania: Hobart (H. H. D. Griffith and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3237.

In general appearance close to *rasa*, but prothorax transversely depressed. Two females from the Blue Mountains are rather smaller than usual; one is of a beautiful golden-purple, but the other is of a rather dull purplish bronze.

TOMYRIS AUREA, n. sp.

♀. Golden, becoming golden-red about apex of elytra; clypeus more or less green in front, under-surface brassy; labrum and appendages (black tip of antennae excepted) flavous. Elytra densely clothed with short pale pubescence, clothing sparser elsewhere.

With dense, asperate punctures, smaller on elytra than on head and prothorax. *Antennae* thin, extending to about middle of abdomen. *Prothorax* with transverse depression distinct, and with remnants of a longitudinal one. Length, 2¾-3¼ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mount Barker (R. Helms). Type, I. 3484.

Differs from the species identified as *pusilla* by the late Rev. T. Blackburn in being narrower, more golden in colour, elytral clothing distinctly shorter (much as on *rasa)*, and punctures different.

TOMYRIS GRACILICORNIS, n. sp.

♂. Golden-red; clypeus golden, labrum and appendages (parts of antennae excepted) flavous. Densely clothed with short, depressed, pale pubescence.

Long and thin. With dense, asperate punctures, smaller on elytra than on head and prothorax. *Antennae* unusually long and thin. *Prothorax* with transverse depression distinct. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a deep, transverse, median fovea. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—South Australia (Macleay Museum): Kangaroo Island. Type, I. 3260.

A minute, narrow species, with unusually long antennae and legs, and very prominent eyes; in colour it resembles *pulcherrima*. The four basal joints of antennae are entirely pale, the others are infuscated at their tips.

TOMYRIS SIMILIS, n. sp.

Brassy; under-surface brassy-green; labrum and appendages (tips of some of the antennal joints excepted) flavous. Rather densely clothed with short, pale, depressed, whitish pubescence.

Head with small, dense, asperate punctures. Antennae thin, extending to middle of abdomen. *Prothorax* with fairly distinct punctures about apex, but elsewhere much as on head; transverse depression feeble and ill-defined. *Elytra* with very dense and small punctures, a few more distinct (but not very large) towards base. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Rockhampton (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3435.

From *queenslandica* differs in being more brassy, in the paler legs, in the elytral punctures being smaller, and those at apex of prothorax more distinct; the depression across the prothorax is also traceable, although rather feeble, but as the punctures are denser there than on the adjacent parts it is rendered fairly distinct. The small, shining spaces near the clypeus, in some lights, appear like small, beautifully purple spots.

TOMYRIS IRRASA, n. sp.

♀. Purple; scutellum and front of clypeus brassy-green, under-surface metallic-blue, becoming golden-green on flanks of prosternum; labrum and appendages flavous, but tips of palpi, of some joints of antennae, and the tarsi, lightly or moderately infuscated. With short, moderately dense, suberect pubescence, becoming extremely short on head and prothorax, but depressed on under-surface.

Head with very dense, subasperate punctures. Antennae not very thin, scarcely passing hind coxae. *Prothorax* scarcely wider at base than at apex, sides evenly rounded, with a shallow depression along middle, and a very shallow transverse one, scarcely traceable across middle; with very dense but well-defined punctures, each with a small central pit. *Elytra* roughly granulate-punctate, especially about base, and with remnants of striation. *Abdomen* strongly upcurved at apex, and with a shallow depression before same. Length, 5¼ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Clyde River. Type in Macleay Museum.

The prothoracic punctures, although crowded, are considerably larger than usual, each is more or less circular in outline, with short vertical walls and a central pit; somewhat similar ones are to be seen in other species—*e.g.*, *rasa*, *obscura*, *elegantula*, *viridis*, etc.—but being much smaller and shallower their sculpture is much less conspicuous than on the present species. The elytra, about the base, are also more roughly sculptured than is usual. The tibial notches are elongated and very ill-defined, those of the hind pair particularly so. In general appearance it is somewhat like a rough purplish *rasa*, but the prothoracic punctures are more than twice the size of those of that species, and the tibial notches are much more feeble. The transverse prothoracic depression is very feeble, but as it is traceable the species has been referred to AA of the table; if regarded as belonging to A, it could be readily distinguished from all the species of that group by the prothoracic punctures and elytral clothing: the latter, although short, is not depressed, and when viewed from behind appears to be in almost regular rows; it is a trifle longer at the base than elsewhere, but there are no hairs conspicuously longer than others.

EDUSA.

This genus was formally diagnosed by Chapuis in 1874, and divided by him into three subgenera. Blackburn in 1891 wrote, "I do not think that this subdivision can be maintained, at any rate unless a number of other subgenera be added," and certainly he referred to *Edusa* species (such as *singularis*,(68) *glabra*, and *angustula*) that could not be correctly referred to any of the three.

Regarding *chrysura* as the typical species, the features regarded as generic so gradually change that it is difficult to indicate dividing lines between subgenera. That the genus will be eventually again split up is almost certain, but I

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(68) Now referred to *Geloptera*.

neither purpose doing this myself nor accepting Chapuis' subdivisions, although probably his names will eventually be maintained for restricted groups. In Blackburn's comments on the genus a character noted as being constant was "elytra transversely wrinkled at the sides." Nevertheless, he referred species to it whose elytral punctures are nowhere transversely confluent. He also referred to it various species whose femora were unarmed, or upper-surface glabrous, or prothorax with sides dentate in middle; all characters at variance with the original diagnosis. He also said that the sexes differed in the basal ventral segment. This is usually the case with the larger species, but many of the smaller ones have the basal segment exactly alike sexually; they usually have the apical segment more or less conspicuously impressed (usually with a circular fovea) in the male, and sometimes the preceding segment is impressed; but the female also occasionally has abdominal impressions.(69) On the larger species the labrum is usually conspicuously metallic; and many specimens of such species appear to have the upper-surface glabrous, but this is nearly always due to abrasion; in the lateral gutters of the elytra of such specimens there is generally to be seen a remnant of the clothing. On some of the large species the hind tibiae are curiously shaped at the apex in the male, but they are not notched as in *Tomyris*, *Rhyparida*, etc.; the excavation being on the apical slope, not before same, as on those genera. On each side of the head, usually just behind the clypeus, there is generally a small impunctate space, frequently highly polished, and usually a vague depression adjacent to same, but its presence or absence apears to be individual rather than specific, so I have usually not mentioned it in the descriptions. The antennae are long and thin and, apart from colour, of but little use in descriptions(70); in all the new species here described, unless stated to the contrary, the second joint is much shorter than the third, but the third varies from slightly shorter to slightly longer than the fourth.

In the accompanying table the sole consideration was to present the species known to myself in such a way that their identification might be hastened:—

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(69) The male also usually has the abdomen conspicuously glabrous along the middle, whereas on the female it is usually clothed as the rest of the surface.

(70) They have, however, all been examined.

A. Non-metallic.
a. Front femora distinctly dentate.
* Hind tibiae of male dentate on lower-surface at about one-fourth from apex ... *suturalis*
** Hind tibiae not so armed ... ... *fusca*
aa. Front femora not at all, or scarcely visibly, dentate.
b. Upper-surface black.
c. Femora black and size minute ... ... *melanosoma*
cc. Femora reddish and size much larger ... ... *montana*
bb. Upper-surface not black (the suture sometimes excepted).
d. Elytra with clothing conspicuously darker on a zig-zag median space ... ... *ziczac*
dd. Elytral clothing more or less uniform.
e. Under-surface entirely pale ... ... *pallidiventris*
ee. Under-surface at least deeply infuscated in parts.
f. Prothorax with small punctures ... ... *araeoceroides*
ff. Prothorax with (for the genus) coarse punctures ... ... *blackburni*
AA. Metallic.
B. Labrum metallic, at least in middle.
g. Elytral clothing as dense towards suture as elsewhere ... ... *clypealis*
gg. Elytral clothing confined to sides and apex.
h. Femora reddish.
i. Punctures in middle of pronotum smaller than on sides ... ... *distincta*
ii. Punctures in middle scarcely smaller (although less dense) than on sides ... *varipes* (?)
hh. Femora black or metallic.
j. Front angles of prothorax rounded off ... ... *diversicollis*
jj. Front angles more or less acutely produced.
k. Summit of apical slope of hind tibiae of male with an acute overhanging tooth.
l. Middle of basal segment of abdomen of male conspicuously elevated and from the sides resembling a flap ... ... *abdominalis*
ll. Middle less elevated and not at all flap-like.
* Base of tibiae reddish ... ... *spinicollis*
** Base of tibiae metallic-green or brassy ... ... *monticola*
kk. Summit of apical slope with tooth not overhanging, or altogether absent.
m. Hind tarsi of male inserted at extreme tip of tibiae ... ... *minor*
mm. Hind tarsi not so inserted.

n. Distorted apex of hind tibiae of male conspicuously concave on lower-surface ... ... *chrysura*
nn. Distorted apex not so concave.
o. Hind tibiae of male conspicuously inflated before middle ... ... *germari* (?)
oo. Hind tibiae of male not so inflated ... ... *varians*
BB. Labrum more or less reddish.
C. Upper-surface entirely glabrous.
p. Femora metallic ... ... *plicata*
pp. Femora more or less reddish.
q. Elytra almost parallel-sided throughout.
* Sides of prothorax quite evenly rounded in middle ... ... *angustula*
** Sides of prothorax subangulate in middle ... ... *heterodoxa*
qq. Elytra with sides more or less evenly rounded.
r. Punctures on head small and sparse near base ... ... *glabra*
rr. Punctures on head of moderate size and dense.
s. Prothoracic punctures comparatively large.
* Of small size ... ... *chlorophana*
** Of large size ... ... *atrichia*
ss. Prothoracic punctures much smaller and denser.
t. Coarse elytral punctures nowhere confluent ... ... *podagrosa*
tt. Coarse elytral punctures in places confluent.
u. Clypeus with front margin straight ... ... *flavipes*
uu. Clypeus with front margin notched ... ... *viridimetallica*
CC. Upper-surface not entirely glabrous.
D. Front femora edentate or with armature extremely feeble.
v. Elytra glabrous ... ... *marginicollis*
vv. Elytra not glabrous.
w. Elytral clothing with a maculate appearance.
* Second joint of antennae much shorter than third ... ... *meyricki*
** Second joint almost as long as third and considerably stouter.
x. The maculate appearance due to short interrupted stripes of white clothing ... ... *aureorufa*
xx. The maculate appearance due to large patches where the clothing is the same colour as the derm ... ... *submaculata*
ww. Elytral clothing not at all maculate in appearance.
y. Elytra with longer hairs arising from more or less depressed pubescence.
z. Very feebly metallic ... ... *melanoptera*
zz. Conspicuously metallic.

a. Size minute ... ... *pavens*
aa. Size fairly large ... ... *tridens*
yy. Elytral clothing consists of uniform pubescence.
b. Femora with at least part of the apex dark.
c. Clothing quite exceptionally dense ... ... *ursa*
cc. Clothing not exceptionally dense.
d. Prothoracic punctures sharply defined ... ... *setipennis*
dd. Prothoracic punctures inconspicuous ... ... *viridifrons*
bb. Femora entirely reddish.
e. Elytra behind each shoulder with a depression divided into two parts by a non-depressed interstice.
f. Antennae not tipped with black ... ... *flavicornis*
ff. Antennae tipped with black ... ... *posthumeralis*
ee. Elytra without post-humeral depressions.
g. Elytra brassy along a wide median space, becoming green on sides *viridilatera*
gg. Elytra uniformly brassy or green.
h. Prothorax (and sometimes the elytra) brassy ... ... *viridipennis*
hh. Prothorax and elytra both green.
i. Prothoracic punctures distinct before abrasion ... ... *inermis*
ii. Prothoracic punctures indistinct before abrasion.
j. Greatest width of prothorax fully twice the median length ... *chlorion*
jj. Less than twice ... ... *evanescens*
DD. Front femora strongly or (at least from certain directions) conspicuously dentate.
E. Elytral clothing consists of scales.
k. Clothing on head also consists of scales ... ... *niveosquamosa*
kk. Clothing on head not scales.
l. Hind angles of prothorax acute ... ... *mira*
ll. Hind angles obtuse ... ... *griffithi*
EE. Elytral clothing consists of pubescence or setae.
F. Elytral clothing uniform pubescence.
* Pubescence erect ... ... *securigera*
** Pubescence depressed.
m. Pronotum subopaque.
n. Clypeus highly polished throughout, and with scarcely visible punctures *palpalis*
nn. Clypeus highly polished only on sides, and with dense and fairly distinct punctures ... ... *perplexa*
mm. Pronotum not subopaque.

o. Prothoracic punctures not readily traceable before abrasion ... ... *sericea*
oo. Prothoracic punctures distinct before abrasion.
* Elytral pubescence not uniformly distributed.
† Fifth segment of abdomen of male with a small circular fovea ... *zietzi*
†† Fifth with a wide shallow depression ... ... *rufilabris*
** Elytral pubescence uniformly distributed.
p. Head with a strong median line to base ... ... *impressiceps*
pp. Head at most with a feeble median line.
q. Elytra without rows of coarse punctures ... ... *glauca*
qq. Elytra with rows of coarse punctures near scutellum.
r. Many punctures near base of elytra transversely confluent ... *dispar*
rr. No punctures transversely confluent near base ... ... *aureoviridis*
FF. Elytra with longer and less depressed hairs or setae mixed with the pubescence.
G. Elytra with more or less well-defined lines of pale clothing.
s. Femora mostly blackish ... ... *aenea*
ss. Femora reddish.
t. Elytra with conspicuous rows of strong punctures, even close to suture *metallica*
tt. Elytra without conspicuous rows of strong punctures near suture.
u. Longer hairs mostly dark ... ... *lineata*
uu. Longer hairs mostly pale ... ... *viridicollis*
GG. Elytra without defined lines of pale clothing.
H. Punctures of prothorax distinct before abrasion ... ... *fraterna*
HH. Punctures of prothorax indistinct before abrasion.
I. Hind femora dentate ... ... *hirta*
II. Hind femora edentate.
J. Femora dark and metallic ... ... *virgatipes*
JJ. Femora reddish, not metallic.
K. Prothorax with paler clothing on sides than on disc ... ... *puberula*
KK. Prothorax with uniformly coloured clothing.
L. Male with a medio-apical impression on basal segment of abdomen ... ... *chalcea*
LL. Male without such.
M. Pronotum flat in middle of disc ... ... *discicollis*
MM. Pronotum gently convex there.
N. Transverse depression on fifth segment of abdomen of male deeper in middle than on sides ... ... *suaveola*
NN. Transverse depression deeper on sides than on middle ... *turneri*

Notes on Table.

In treating certain parts as more or less reddish all the various paler shades (reddish-brown, reddish, flavous, testaceous, etc.) are included, and all the metallic ones are excluded. The metallic colours of the species of *Edusa* are so variable, amongst the majority of species, that they are almost useless for the identification of single specimens of any species, by means of tables; although with long series of some species certain definite colours are occasionally found to be more or less constant.

A. *d.* On *ziczac* the elytra at first, even to the naked eye, appear to have a zig-zag fascia due to nude spaces, but on close examination the fascia is seen to be due to the pubescence there being darker than on the adjacent parts.

AA. On *melanoptera* the prothorax is slightly metallic, and on *abdominalis* the metallic gloss is sometimes but little in evidence.

B. The species here mostly correspond to the first B of Blackburn's table, and free use has been made of some of his divisions, although they cannot all be maintained; the clothing, for instance, is so liable to abrasion that to rely upon it for partially abraded specimens would lead to confusion.

AA. *h.* That the specimens identified by Blackburn as *varipes* of Boisduval will eventually be regarded as representing a variety of *distincta* I think is possible, but it is at least a typically coloured variety, differing also in the size of its prothoracic punctures from the larger specimens of that species; although from the smaller ones the colour only can be relied upon. I do not purpose here, however, treating *distincta* (the later name) as a variety or synonym of *varipes*, as the identification of that species from its original description (71) can only be a matter of guesswork, and was evidently so regarded by Blackburn. Standing under the name in his collection was a specimen sent by Chapuis as *Edusa australis*, Hope (evidently an M.S. name). But till further information is forthcoming it seems desirable to recognize the species, identified by Blackburn as *varipes*, to be such.

AA. *mm.* To see this clearly the tibiae must be examined from the sides.

AA. *n.* The concavity here referred to is not the curvature of the tibia, but a conspicuous irregular depression bounded by narrow walls.

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(71) Aenea, plicato-rugulosa; elytris pilis albis prostratis subfasciculatis; subtus aeneo-pilosa.

BB. On *griffithi* the labrum is darker than on the majority of specimens referred here, but it is entirely without gloss.

C. All these species also have the apex of the labrum more or less distinctly incurved to middle, except on *flavipes*.

D. These species have the front femora either unarmed, or with the teeth so minute that they could easily be overlooked; quite possibly some of the species that I have regarded as having entirely unarmed femora will be found eventually to have feebly armed ones, but I have examined them carefully from all directions and could not see any. A slight amount of dust, gum, or grease, however, easily obscures them; but of every species here tabled some specimens have been examined entirely free from cardboard. And here it might be pointed out that with many species the teeth *cannot* be seen on small specimens when "set" in the ordinary way, even when the teeth are of fairly large size. With the legs hunched together, as they usually are on small unset specimens, or on pinned ones, they are normally concealed.

D. *a*. I cannot regard the tooth on *pavens* as distinct; by Blackburn it was tabled as having front femora "widely angulate but not with a distinct tooth." In general appearance it is extremely close to *viridipennis* and *evanescens*, but the longer hairs on the elytra appear to be distinctive.

y. To use this character the elytra are best viewed from an oblique hind direction; from straight above, in front, or even sometimes from perpendicular to the sides, the longer hairs are often not conspicuous, owing to their backward slope. For specimens that have at any time been mounted on their backs, or that show evidence of abrasion, it had better not be used.

D. *b*. Usually the whole femora are black, and sometimes metallic as well.

D. *d*. *Setipennis* is obviously closely allied to *griffithi*, but as its elytral clothing is certainly different to that of that species, and I can find no femoral tooth from any point of view, I am compelled to regard it as distinct. On *griffithi* the femoral tooth, although not large in itself, is rendered conspicuous by the angulation of the femur.

D. *dd*. On one specimen of *viridifrons* the femora, except at extreme base, are entirely reddish, but on six others they are as tabled.

D. *e*. Such a depression is to be found on many other species of the genus, and although seldom sharply defined it is very useful in distinguishing closely allied forms, and with a little experience is quickly detected.

D. *g*. This would appear to be a thoroughly untrustworthy character, but it is quite distinctive of six specimens that I refer to the species, and all of the eighteen specimens belonging to D. *gg*. have the elytra of a uniform shade throughout; moreover, where (as on some of the larger species) the elytra are partly brassy and partly green, it is the sutural portion that is green.

D. *h*. The characters given for D. *h*. and D. *hh*. are sufficient to distinguish the specimens before me, but it is doubtful if they can be maintained when many are known, although (with the exception of *inermis)* I have not less than five of each to judge from.

F. *rr*. *Aureoviridis* would possibly have been tabled by Blackburn as having the "anterior femora widely angulate but not with a distinct tooth."

FF. These hairs or setae are usually more distinct towards the base and apex than in the middle.

K. This is especially evident on fresh specimens.

M. In Blackburn's table *suaveola* and *perplexa* were first noted (D.D.D.) as having "anterior femora with a well-defined tooth," and later (I.), "tooth on anterior femora exceptionally small." As a matter of fact, the tooth itself, although small, forms the pinnacle of an angular enlargement of the femur, so that it is very conspicuous.

EDUSA VIRIDICOLLIS, Lef.

A very beautiful but variable species, with shagreened head and prothorax. These on the commoner forms are green, or coppery-green, or blue; on such specimens the elytra are brassy, or brassy-green, or brassy-red or purplish. But on many specimens the whole of the upper-surface is more or less brassy, or purplish, or brassy with purplish reflections. On the elytra there are numerous long hairs scattered about, and the pubescence has a distinctly lined appearance. On fresh specimens each elytron is seen to have eight lines (indistinct, however, towards the base), the first and eighth are joined at the apex, the second joins the third at about one-fourth from the apex, and later these join the conjoined fourth and fifth, and still later the conjoined sixth and seventh; a slight amount of abrasion, however, renders the junctions inconspicuous. On the prothorax a feeble remnant of a median carina is occasionally traceable.

EDUSA GERMARI, Lef.

Two specimens from Wellington (New South Wales) probably belong to this species, the type of which was evidently a female. The hind femora are angularly inflated, but scarcely dentate. The male differs from the female in having the abdomen glabrous along the middle, with the apical segment impressed on each side: the hind tibiae are of very different shape, and the first joint of each tarsus is more noticeably inflated. In Blackburn's table the species would be associated with *spinicollis*, but the male differs from the male of that species, as also of *distincta*, in the hind tibiae having the apical portion longer, the excavation of the apical slope not bounded behind by a conspicuous tooth, and the middle of the tibiae more conspicuously dilated on the under-surface; the basal segment of abdomen is also different. The hind tibiae are suggestive of those of *chrysura*, but the apical slope is somewhat shorter, less flattened out, less shining, and not longitudinally concave on the lower surface, and on that species there is no trace whatever of the median inflation. From *varians* it also differs in the apex and middle of the hind tibiae.

Edusa chrysura, Germ.

Pl. viii., figs. 109-111.

This species appears to be confined to South Australia and the western parts of Victoria.

Edusa suturalis, Chp.

Pl. viii., fig. 112.

This species occurs in New South Wales and Victoria, as well as in South Australia.

Edusa viridipennis, Boh.

Many specimens from Sydney and near same (Galston and National Park) probably belong to this species, but differ from the description in having the front femora armed, the tooth, however, is so small that it could easily be overlooked, and it is invisible from most directions. The clypeus was described as "rufo-testaceis," but almost certainly (as with the similarly described *puberula* and *evanescens*) it was the labrum that was meant. The elytra of the females vary from bright-green, through golden-green, to golden.

Edusa evanescens, Boh.

The femora of this species were also described as unarmed, but on the front pair a very minute tooth (appearing like a speck of dust) is visible from certain directions; but it is so extremely small that it is invisible from most directions, and distinct from none. The male (as also the male of the preceding species) has a small median fovea on the fifth abdominal segment.

EDUSA PUBERULA, Boh.

Typical specimens of this species have the upper-surface entirely green, or golden-green; occasionally the elytra are golden-green and prothorax green, sometimes the entire upper-surface is more or less brassy. On fresh specimens the sides of the prothorax have a hoary appearance, owing to the clothing there being distinctly paler than on the disc; on old or greasy specimens, however, this is not so noticeable. Four females from Sydney have the head (except muzzle), prothorax, and elytra of a uniform and beautiful golden-red, and the clothing rather denser than usual.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney, National Park, Shoalhaven, Forest Reefs, Jenolan, Blue Mountains, Mittagong, Galston, Hillgrove, Tamworth, Clarence River; Queensland: Brisbane.

EDUSA AUREOVIRIDIS, Clark.

There are two specimens (from Albany and Perth) of a species in the Museum from Blackburn's collection, and bearing his name-label, "*aureoviridis*, Clark"; but although received by him five years prior to the date of his table they were not included in same, possibly from some doubt as to their identification. They differ from the description in having the elytra fairly densely clothed throughout, not "laevia . . . versus apicem subtiliter pubescentia"; the elytra as a rule are also but feebly rugose, the punctures being practically all isolated. Till evidence to the contrary is forthcoming, however, I shall regard these specimens as being correctly identified, as possibly the type was somewhat abraded and with stronger sculpture than usual.(72) The species so identified is widely distributed in Western Australia, and is usually green, but varies to almost entirely golden-red, and golden-violet; some specimens have the head, prothorax, and scutellum more or less golden, and the elytra golden-green. One green male has the elytral pubescence forming fairly distinct stripes, although these are less conspicuous than on *lineata* and *viridicollis;* a golden female has the stripes still less conspicuous. The front femora have a small tooth at the apex of a widely angulate median portion. The male (I have taken a pair *in cop.* on the Swan River) differs from the female in having the fourth segment of abdomen depressed in middle, and the fifth with a wide and fairly deep impression; the basal joint of the four front tarsi is also distinctly inflated. From some directions each of the hind femora appears to have a feeble but polished groove in which portion of the tibia can rest, the groove bounded on one side by a feeble ridge.

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(72) An abraded male in the Macleay Museum agrees fairly well with the description.

A brassy male, compared with the type of *setosa*, and sent for examination by Mr. Arrow, agrees perfectly in all structural details with several males that I refer to *aureoviridis*.

EDUSA PAVENS, Blackb.

Of this species only the type (a female) was previously known. It was described as having "femoribus anticis late angulatis vix dentatis," and so tabled. There are before me numerous specimens from Western Australia (Donnybrook, Geraldton, Mount Barker, Swan and Warren Rivers) that probably belong to the species. From certain directions their front femora appear to be evenly rounded, from others rather widely angulate, but from others a small and quite distinct tooth is visible. The male differs from the female in being decidedly smaller (2 mm. only), green or golden-green, and on the under-surface somewhat brassy-green. The legs are stouter, fifth abdominal segment with a small median fovea (with a shining central space), and the longer hairs on the elytra less conspicuous.

EDUSA DIVERSICOLLIS, Blackb.

Pl. vii., fig. 64.

A female of this species in the Macleay Museum is labelled as from Sydney,(73) and is rather more uniformly golden-red than is usual; the species is readily distinguished by its unarmed front angles of prothorax and elongate form.

EDUSA FROGGATTI, Blackb.

Apparently this species was described from a unique female,(74) whose colour was stated to be almost as in *chrysura*.(75) Its impunctate scutellum was relied upon as its most striking feature. I have seen no specimen of the larger pubescent species with the scutellum altogether without punctures; but a female of *spinicollis*(76) before me has three small ones only; it was taken *in cop.* with a male whose scutellum has about a dozen. Both these specimens have the elytral clothing in small clusters, whereas on *froggatti* it was described as not fasciculate. Many specimens of the metallic species, however, owing to partial abrasion appear to have the elytral clothing not fasciculate.

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(73) The locality needs confirmation.

(74) The type is now in the British Museum; in Blackburn's collection it was represented by a label only.

(75) One of the most variable species of the genus. Specimens in the Museum are green, golden-green, golden-red, blue, purple, brassy and bronze, and with many intermediate shades or combinations of shades.

(76) Quite as variable a species as *chrysura*, and abundant on many parts of the Blue Mountains.

Whilst not affirming that *froggatti* should be treated as a variety of *spinicollis*, it appears to me that its specific differences from that species (especially as regards the males) need to be demonstrated.

EDUSA PERPLEXA, Blackb.
var. *laeta*, Blackb.
var. *bella*, Blackb.

It appears to me that these three names should be treated as varietal; *bella* was considered to differ from *laeta* by slight characters of the prothorax and abdomen. On the prothorax of a specimen labelled by Mr. Blackburn as *bella* a vague carina may be seen when viewed from an oblique direction; but its absence is not of importance. As regards the abdomen, it is to be remembered that specimens that have been carded for years, on being floated off do not regain the slight upward direction of the pubescence of fresh specimens, nor, unless the soaking is prolonged for some time, does all the gum disappear from the minute inequalities of the derm, consequently fresh specimens usually have the under-surface more shining than prepared old ones.

In Blackburn's table they were separated by the upper-surface of *bella* being "entirely green," and of the others "not entirely green." But one specimen labelled by him as *bella* has the prothorax of a purplish-blue. *Perplexa* (77) and *suaveola* were distinguished by "tooth on anterior femora exceptionally small," as against "normally large" on *laeta*. As a matter of fact, the actual size of the tooth appears to be almost exactly the same on all the specimens I have examined of *perplexa*, *laeta*, *bella*, and *suaveola*, although the *apparent* size varies from almost every point of view. The commonest form of the species is the one named *laeta*, but as it was named on the following page to that of *perplexa* it must be treated as varietal, and *perplexa* (a rather rare form) as typical. The suture and sides are generaly blue (or violet), as are the shoulders occasionally. On the elytra the clothing sometimes has a vaguely striped appearance, and in Blackburn's table this might be regarded as associating such specimens with *lineata* and *aenea*. One male has the head, except in front, prothorax, and scutellum brassy, and elytra green; another has the head, prothorax, and scutellum green, and elytra

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(77) There is a co-type in the Museum.

golden-green. I have only seen one male that could be regarded as having an obsolete carina on the prothorax; on all the others, and on all the females, it is altogether absent, or represented by a short, feebly-shining line, scarcely the length of the scutellum. The fifth segment of the abdomen is strongly incurved to middle, and across the narrowed portion there extends a shallow depression, but deepened at its ends.

The female differs from the male in having the basal joint of the four front tarsi less dilated, the fifth segment of abdomen with a fairly large fovea, and the basal one convex and sparsely clothed across the middle. It is sometimes coloured as *laeta*, but occasionally has the entire upper-surface green, or golden-green.

EDUSA DISTINCTA, Blackb.

Although not mentioned in the original description, the hind femora of this species (78) are distinctly dentate.

Some specimens from Stanthorpe (Queensland) and Ben Lomond (New South Wales) may represent a variety of this species; the males have the hind tibiae more conspicuously angulate in middle; on the typical form the apex of each has a conspicuous curved tooth overhanging a semicircular notch, the notch itself longer than the space between it and the tip; on the variety the notch is only about half the length of the space between itself and the tip, and it is without an overhanging tooth.

EDUSA MEYRICKI, Blackb.

Pl. viii., fig. 113.

Two specimens (sexes) in the Macleay Museum labelled as from Western Australia appear to belong to this species; the male agrees well with the description, except that it is larger (2½ lines). The elytral pubescence is as described by Blackburn, and its submaculate appearance appears to be natural. The female differs from the male in being larger (3 lines), more brassy, abdomen more convex, with fifth segment elevated in middle of apex, hind tibiae somewhat different at apex, and basal joint of four front tarsi smaller.

EDUSA SPINICOLLIS, Blackb.

Pl. viii., fig. 115.

A dark specimen of this species was in the Blackburn collection labelled as having been sent by Chapuis as *varipes;* a similar specimen was also sent so named by Jacoby. The characters given in the table, however, will serve to distinguish them from the species recognized as *varipes* by Blackburn.

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(78) There are two co-types and many other specimens in the Museum.

EDUSA BLACKBURNI, new name.

Terillus suturalis, Blackb., *n. pr.*

Terillus suturalis was doubtfully referred by Blackburn to *Terillus*. The species is a common one in Western Australia (Swan and Capel Rivers, Mount Barker, Donnybrook, Bridgetown, and Pinjarrah). Its femora are unarmed, but it belongs to *Edusa*, and there are several closely allied species with similarly unarmed femora. From *E. suturalis* (Chp.) it is distinguished by its unarmed femora, slightly (but consistently) smaller size, elytral clothing longer and without a trace of lineate arrangement, and prothoracic punctures distinctly coarser. As the name *suturalis* was previously used in the genus *Edusa*, I have to propose the above substitute.

EDUSA MELANOSOMA, n. sp.

Black, non-metallic; tip of clypeus, labrum, antennae (tip excepted), palpi, tarsi, and tips of femora and of tibiae more or less reddish. Moderately clothed with greyish-white pubescence, becoming mostly sooty on elytra.

Head shagreened and punctures ill-defined, with a vague median line. Second joint of antennae stouter and more than half the length of third. *Prothorax* shagreened; punctures fairly distinct on sides, but scarcely traceable elsewhere. *Elytra* with distinct but not very large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, and nowhere transversely confluent. *Femora* edentate. Length, 2¾ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3452.

A small black species, not very close to any other known to me. The type has a small median fovea on the apical segment of its abdomen, so it is probably a male, although the basal joint of its front tarsi is not conspicuously inflated.

EDUSA MONTANA, n. sp.

♀. Black, non-metallic; labrum, palpi (tip excepted), basal joints of antennae (the others partly or entirely infuscated), femora, tibiae, and claw joints (but not the claws) more or less reddish. Moderately clothed with whitish pubescence.

Head with dense and rather small but clearly defined punctures; median line distinct in front. *Prothorax* with slightly larger punctures than on head. *Elytra* with dense punctures of moderate size, becoming larger but not transversely confluent at about basal third (but not very large towards suture) and small on apical slope. *Femora* stout, unarmed. Length, 5¼ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (W. E. Raymond). Type (unique), I. 3453.

A deep black species entirely without metallic lustre, although shining, but appearing out of place amongst the small non-metallic ones; in appearance it is fairly close to *melanoptera*, but that species is considerably smaller and with a metallic gloss (although less noticeable than on most species). The type is evidently somewhat abraded.

EDUSA ZICZAC, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous, non-metallic, appendages (tip of antennae excepted) usually paler; extreme base of prothorax, scutellum, base suture and margins of elytra, and under-surface (flanks of prosternum excepted) black. Moderately clothed with stramineous pubescence, becoming white on under-surface and legs, but darker on a median zig-zag space on elytra.

Head shagreened and almost impunctate, median line feeble. Second joint of antennae stouter and not much shorter than third. *Prothorax* shagreened, punctures minute throughout but fairly distinct on sides. *Elytra* with rather dense punctures, larger about basal third (except towards suture) than elsewhere, but not transversely confluent, and becoming small on apical slope. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, apical segment with a small median fovea. Front *femora* angulate on lower-surface, but not dentate; basal joint of front tarsi distinctly larger than on other tarsi. Length (♂, ♀), 3¼-3½ mm.

♀. Differs in having smaller eyes, abdomen more convex, not glabrous along middle, apical segment simple, legs thinner, and front tarsi with basal joints no larger than on other tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Armidale (Macleay Museum), Tamworth, Forest Reefs, Queanbeyan (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3456.

Allied to *suturalis* and *blackburni*. but elytra with a conspicuous, irregular median space, on which the clothing is sparser and darker than elsewhere, so that it has a distinctly zig-zag appearance.

EDUSA PALLIDIVENTRIS, n. sp.

Pale-castaneous; non-metallic; appendages generally somewhat paler; suture usually very narrowly infuscated. Rather densely clothed with short stramineous pubescence, becoming white on under-surface, and denser on flanks of metasternum than elsewhere.

Head with dense and small, but fairly well-defined punctures; median line feeble or absent. Second joint of antennae stouter and not much shorter than third, and quite as long as fourth. *Prothorax* with small and more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* with fairly dense and rather small punctures, nowhere transversely confluent. *Femora* edentate. Length, 3½-3¾ mm.

Hab.—South Australia (Macleay Museum): Morgan (Mrs. Kreusler), Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3223.

The sexual differences are much as on the preceding species, from which, and from all others of the genus, it is readily distinguished by its entirely pale under-surface.

EDUSA ARAEOCEROIDES, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous, non-metallic, appendages (tip of antennae excepted) somewhat paler; under-surface (parts of sterna and tip of abdomen excepted) black; suture infuscated. Moderately clothed with stramineous pubescence, becoming paler on under-surface.

Head shagreened, and with rather indistinct punctures; median line faint. Second joint of antennae stouter and not much shorter than third. *Prothorax* shagreened; with minute punctures. *Elytra* with dense and rather small punctures, becoming larger about basal third (except towards suture), but nowhere transversely confluent. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle; apical segment with a median fovea. *Femora* edentate; basal joint of front tarsi inflated. Length, 2¾ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Port Denison (Macleay Museum), Rockhampton; New South Wales: Tamworth (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3224.

In general appearance, at first glance, strikingly like some of the smaller species of *Araeocerus* (of the *Anthribidae*). It is fairly close to *blackburni*, but is smaller, prothorax with punctures scarcely traceable before abrasion, and elytral punctures also smaller. On the type the elytral clothing appears to be slightly irregular, but this may be due to partial abrasion.

EDUSA FUSCA, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 114.

♂. Of a dingy reddish-brown, prothorax somewhat darker; under-surface almost black. Rather densely clothed.

Head shagreened and with dense but more or less concealed punctures. *Prothorax* shagreened, with minute punctures; front angles acutely dentate. *Elytra* short, with some fairly large punctures at basal third, but elsewhere small, dense, and more or less concealed. *Abdomen* rather short, with a glabrous median space margined with longer hairs along middle, fifth segment with a widely transverse impression, subfoveate in its middle. *Femora* stout, front pair strongly dentate; hind tibiae compressed, apical half wide and subparallel-sided; basal joint of front tarsi inflated. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forbes (H. J. Carter, from A. Stephens). Type, I. 3632.

The antennae and tarsi of the type are almost wholly missing, and the surface is perhaps somewhat abraded, but the species being a very distinct one it has been described. The clothing on the head consists of dense and somewhat golden depressed pubescence, parted in the middle; on the prothorax and elytra most of the clothing is darker, but as these parts are more or less greasy, and as where the derm is clean the pubescence is similar to that of the head, it is probable that normally the entire pubescence of the upper-surface is more or less golden. The tooth of each front femur is placed so far back that it could be easily overlooked. The most conspicuous feature of the species is the great width of the hind tibiae, and these are not notched near the lower apex as on the male of *suturalis*.

EDUSA CLYPEALIS, n. sp.

♂. Dark metallic coppery-green, head (clypeus excepted), prothorax, suture, and parts of under-surface more or less brassy; labrum black, with a brassy gloss; antennae (tips of five apical joints excepted), palpi (tips excepted), and legs more or less reddish. Moderately clothed with whitish pubescence, on the elytra forming feeble lines, and no sparser towards suture than elsewhere.

Head shagreened and with fairly dense but rather indistinct punctures; median line distinct and in front dilated; clypeus highly polished and minutely punctate. *Prothorax* shagreened, with small and well-defined but not very dense punctures. *Elytra* with dense punctures of moderate size, becoming larger in places, and smaller posteriorly, about basal third many transversely confluent. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle; apical segment foveate. Front *femora* strongly dentate; basal joint of front tarsi strongly, of middle ones moderately inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in being of a beautiful golden-red, clypeus more brassy than green, eyes smaller and less prominent, and in the usual particulars of abdomen and tarsi.(79)

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(79) Abdomen more convex, not glabrous along middle, apical segment not foveate, and front tarsi with basal joint not conspicuously inflated.

Hab. — Western Australia (British and Macleay Museums); Geraldton (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3455.

Rather smaller than the other species with metallic labrum, and elytral clothing uniformly distributed instead of being confined to the sides and apex; the clypeus is unusually conspicuous. The British Museum specimens are more obscurely coloured than the types, but otherwise agree with them.

EDUSA ABDOMINALIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 116.

♂. Black with a vague purplish or bronzy-gloss; labrum deep metallic-blue or brassy, palpi with basal joints flavous, antennae infuscated, basal joints more or less pale on undersurface, upper-surface of first metallic. Upper-surface with rather sparse whitish pubescence, condensed into small distinct spots on elytra, but basal half of same in middle glabrous.

Head shagreened, with dense and distinct but rather shallow punctures; median line narrow at base, dilated in front; clypeus depressed and minutely punctate. *Prothorax* with front angles rather acutely produced; with very dense punctures of moderate size, becoming larger towards sides, and frequently transversely confluent. *Elytra* with dense and fairly large punctures, transversely confluent almost throughout, and very conspicuously so in places. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, basal segment with a subtriangular apical process, apical segment rather shallowly transversely impressed at base. *Femora* stout, front pair strongly dentate, the others subangulate; hind tibiae with apical slope long, and with a conspicuous tooth overhanging summit of same; basal joint of four front tarsi conspicuously inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 6½-7½ mm.

♀. Differs in hind tibiae with apical slope much shorter and without a tooth overhanging same, and in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Blackburn's collection), Braidwood, Loftus, National Park, Sydney (A. M. Lea), Port Stephens (British Museum), Sydney (Macleay Museum and E. W. Ferguson). Type, I. 3457.

In Blackburn's table would be associated with *spinicollis*, from which it differs in its darker colour, darker legs, and different abdomen of male. On the male of the present species the basal segment has a conspicuous triangular space in the middle with numerous transverse striae, and the apex, when viewed from the side, appears as a pointed flap, considerably elevated above the adjacent parts. On *spinicollis* the median space is considerably wider, more rounded posteriorly, not elevated as a flap above (although somewhat higher than) the adjacent parts, and very feebly (scarcely visibly) striated. The female is generally more conspicuously brassy than the male.

EDUSA MONTICOLA, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 117.

♂. Metallic brassy-green or greenish-blue; under-surface brassy or bluish, labrum metallic, parts of antennae more or less reddish. Elytra with small spots of whitish clothing about the apex and sides.

Head densely and finely obliquely strigose, and with numerous subasperate punctures; a shallow transverse depression between eyes, and from its middle (where it is rather deeper than elsewhere) a median line extending backwards to base. *Prothorax* with front angles acute; with dense punctures mostly conspicuously transversely confluent. *Scutellum* transversely oblong, with a few small punctures. *Elytra* with dense punctures, transverse sculpture very conspicuous except on parts of the apical slope. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, basal segment finely transversely striated, middle of apex less metallic, fourth flat in middle, fifth irregularly depressed in middle, apex incurved for reception of pygidium. Front *femora* strongly dentate, hind ones moderately and obtusely, middle ones still more obtusely dentate; hind tibiae somewhat sinuous on lower-surface, apical slope rather long and irregular. Length, 6¼-7 mm.

♀. Differs in being more robust, hind tibiae with the apical slope much more abrupt and in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (H. J. Carter). Type, I. 3633.

Close to *spinicollis*, but tibiae entirely metallic instead of reddish at the base, the hind ones of the male with the apical slope longer and the overhanging tooth less conspicuous. The basal joint of the antennae is metallic on the upper- and reddish on the under-surface, the three following joints are partly dark on the upper-surface; parts of the next two joints are subject to variation in colour. The head, and more especially the clypeus, appears to be shagreened, but on close examination its finer sculpture is seen to be due to very fine striation. On the prothorax only some of the medio-apical punctures are separately impressed, elsewhere they so run together that the surface appears to be covered with fine transverse ridges, and these on close examination are seen to be strigose. The basal joint of each of the four front tarsi is alike in length on the sexes, but whilst that of the male is almost parallel-sided for at least three-fourths of its length, on the female it is narrowed from apex to base; the tooth of the middle femora is feeble, and could be easily overlooked, but is alike on both sexes.

Some specimens recently received from Dorrigo (W. Heron) show a range of metallic colours much as those of *chrysura* and *spinicollis*, but on all of them the femora and tibiae are entirely metallic.

EDUSA RUFILABRIS, n. sp.

♂. Metallic-green, in parts with a brassy gloss, labrum and parts of appendages more or less reddish. With short, depressed, stout, whitish setae.

Head with dense punctures of rather small size, becoming longitudinally and obliquely confluent, and smaller but more sharply defined on clypeus than elsewhere. *Prothorax* with dense but not very large punctures becoming more or less confluent on sides, interspaces with minute punctures; front angles feebly dentate. *Scutellum* feebly punctate. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax; with dense punctures, transverse sculpture conspicuous, except about suture and on parts of the apical slope. *Abdomen* with fourth segment flat in middle, almost as long as third and fourth combined, fifth shallowly depressed across middle. Front *femora* lightly dentate; hind tibiae at apex rather wide and truncated; basal joint of four front tarsi somewhat inflated. Length, 6-6½ mm.

♀. Differs in the usual particulars of the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Western Australia. Type, in Macleay Museum; co-type, I. 3634, in South Australian Museum.

A large green species, but readily distinguished from most of the large ones by its non-metallic labrum. The tooth of the front femora, although small, is fairly conspicuous on account of its position. The clothing on the elytra is rather too thin to be regarded as scales, but considering it as such the species would be associated with *griffithi*, which structurally it is certainly very close to, but the elytra of that species are certainly squamose, and the abdomen of the male is not quite the same; the colour is probably not to be relied upon, but the three specimens before me all have green elytra, and those of *griffithi* are not at all green. On the female the upper-surface is without the brassy gloss, the under-surface of one male is mostly bronzy; parts of the first and of the fifth and sixth joints of antennae and the whole of the second to fourth are reddish, the apical joint of each palpus is infuscated, the femora are usually deeply infuscated in parts, and where darkest they have a metallic gloss; the tarsi are rather deeply infuscated. The males are evidently rather badly abraded, but the female appears to be normally clothed, and on the elytra the pubescence is absent from a fairly wide sutural space on the basal two-thirds. The median line on the head is but feebly impressed, but on one male, owing to its being green, and the adjacent surface brassy, it is very conspicuous.

EDUSA ATRICHIA, n. sp.

♂. Brassy-green, labrum and appendages reddish, but tip of antennae infuscated. Upper-surface glabrous.

Head with crowded asperate punctures becoming obliquely or longitudinally confluent posteriorly, a shallow depression between eyes, median line feebly impressed. *Prothorax* with dense and rather large punctures, becoming still larger and denser on sides, the interspaces with minute punctures. *Scutellum* semicircular, impunctate or almost so. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax; near suture with punctures subseriate in arrangement, becoming confined to deep striae on apical slope, elsewhere between conspicuous transverse or oblique ridges, these towards base encroaching even on the suture. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, fourth segment distinctly longer than third, and slightly longer than fifth, the latter shallowly depressed and purplish in middle. Front *femora* conspicuously but not strongly dentate; hind tibiae rather long, apical slope abrupt; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly inflated. Length, 7½-8 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney. Type, in Macleay Museum; co-type, I. 3635, in South Australian Museum.

The three specimens before me (two of which were without labels of any kind) are entirely without elytral clothing even in the lateral gutters, so apparently they are not abraded; one of them has the scutellum gently convex, highly polished, and impunctate; the others have it feebly depressed and faintly rugulose, although without distinct punctures. This is suggestive of *froggatti*, but the glabrous elytra and uniformly red legs should be distinctive from that species. Its nearest ally is *plicata*, which is somewhat smaller, with darker legs, smaller and denser prothoracic punctures, and even more pronounced transverse sculpture of elytra. In the table it is associated with *chlorophana*, although differing in many particulars from same. In general it is like members of the group with metallic labrum. One has the elytra almost entirely brassy, another has it almost entirely green, the third being intermediate. Seen directly from above the sides of the elytra appear to be slightly incurved behind the shoulders, but the margins themselves are not at all incurved there. The flanks of the prosternum are glabrous, and have numerous large punctures; the episterna are pilose, with dense, partially concealed punctures and the front edge rather strongly rounded (as viewed from behind).

EDUSA PLICATA, n. sp.

♂. Dark metallic brassy-green; labrum, palpi (tips darker), and basal portion of antennae reddish; legs metallic, but in places obscurely diluted with red. Under-surface rather sparsely clothed, but with some long hairs along each side of middle of abdomen; upper-surface glabrous.

Head with dense and rather strong punctures, about base longitudinally confluent, in front larger and more clearly defined, becoming smaller and sparser on clypeus; median line deep in middle, feeble towards base and apex. *Prothorax* rather strongly convex, front angles feebly produced; with dense, fairly large, and sharply defined punctures. *Elytra* suboblong; with dense punctures conspicuously transversely or obliquely confluent almost throughout. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, but with some long hairs near same, apical segment transversely impressed. *Femora* stout, edentate; hind tibiae spinose at lower apex; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia (Blackburn's collection, from C. French); Western Australia (British Museum, from Baly's collection). Type, I. 3400.

A glabrous species with transverse sculpture of elytra more pronounced than usual, many of the elevations separating the punctures appearing to extend, with but feeble interruptions (sometimes entirely without any), from the suture almost to the margin, so that they have quite a corrugated appearance; on the apical slope, however, there are a few irregular striae about the suture. Its right to a position in the genus is open to question, but it is certainly conspecific with several *Edusae* of Blackburn. A female evidently belonging to this species (but from the old collection without locality label) differs from the type in being more conspicuously green, transverse sculpture of elytra less pronounced, although strong, only the tips of four apical joints of antennae dark, and in the sexual features of the abdomen and tarsi.

EDUSA CHLOROPHANA, n. sp.

♀. Bright metallic-green, some parts with a slight brassy gloss; labrum, tip of abdomen, and all the appendages (tip of antennae excepted) flavous. Under-surface very sparsely clothed, upper glabrous.

Head with fairly dense, sharply defined punctures of moderate size, becoming sparser and smaller on clypeus;

median line distinct in middle. *Prothorax* with sides evenly rounded, front angles gently produced; with rather large punctures, becoming crowded on sides. *Elytra* with sides gently and evenly rounded; with clearly defined punctures of rather large size, on basal half (but not about base itself) many transversely confluent, apical slope with small punctures and a few distinct subsutural striae. Front *femora* moderately dentate. Length, 3½-3¾ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Comboyne (W. H. Muldoon). Type, I. 3458.

The entirely glabrous upper-surface of this, and of the five following species, is strikingly at variance with the majority of species of *Edusa*, but apart from this character they would appear to belong to that genus, and several glabrous species have previously been referred to it. The three specimens before me of the present one evidently belong to but one sex, as the abdomen is simple they are probably females, but the basal joint of each of the four front tarsi is rather longer than is usual on females. The prothorax has considerably larger and sparser punctures, especially on the disc, than on *flavipes* or *podagrosa*.

Of four specimens recently obtained from Dorrigo (80) (W. Heron) three are males, and these differ from the type in having the fourth segment of abdomen larger, the fifth narrowly transversely impressed on each side, the basal joint of the four front tarsi larger, and the antennae somewhat longer; five females (of which one is purple), also from Dorrigo, differ in being larger (4¼-4½ mm.). All the Dorrigo specimens have the head more convex and with smaller punctures than on the type.

EDUSA FLAVIPES, n. sp.

Bright metallic-green; labrum, palpi (tips excepted), antennae (parts of five or six apical joints excepted), and legs (parts of tarsi excepted) reddish-flavous. Upper-surface glabrous, the under rather lightly pubescent.

Head with fairly dense, well-defined punctures of moderate size, becoming small on clypeus; median line well impressed; front of clypeus almost straight. *Prothorax* with sides evenly rounded, front angles moderately acute; with dense and sharply defined but rather small punctures. *Elytra* with sides gently rounded; with dense and fairly large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly and towards (but not at) base more or less transversely confluent. Front *femora* strongly dentate. Length, 3¾ mm.

Hab.—Victoria (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 3174.

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(80) Near Comboyne.

Readily distinguished from *glabra* by the punctures. One specimen has the basal joint of the front tarsi more strongly inflated than on another, so it is probably a male, but I have been unable to clean its abdomen sufficiently well to see the apical segment clearly.

Since the above was written I have seen eight specimens from New South Wales (Clyde River, Macleay Museum, and Gosford, H. J. Carter), of which four are males, and each of these has a distinct round fovea on the apical segment of abdomen; a Clyde River female is deep blue, with purple elytra, and legs somewhat infuscated.

EDUSA VIRIDIMETALLICA, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green; labrum, palpi, antennae (tip excepted), and legs (third tarsal joints and the claws excepted) flavous. Upper-surface glabrous, the under almost so.

Head with dense punctures of moderate size; median line rather wide in front, narrow at base; clypeus distinctly notched in front, punctures almost as dense as on rest of head. *Prothorax* and *elytra* much as in preceding species. *Abdomen* with a rather shallow apical fovea. Front *femora* rather strongly dentate; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly wider, but not longer than on hind pair. Length, 3¾-4¼ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Richmond River (British Museum), Albion Park (R. Helms). Type, I. 3459.

In general appearance strikingly close to the preceding species, and with very similar punctures, but front edge of clypeus distinctly notched, instead of almost perfectly straight.

EDUSA PODAGROSA, n. sp.

Bright metallic-green; labrum, palpi (tips excepted), antennae (tips excepted), and legs (an infuscate spot with a greenish gloss on each femur excepted) flavous. Glabrous.

Head with fairly dense, sharply-defined punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller and subconfluent about base, and smaller but not sparser on clypeus; median line narrowly impressed. *Prothorax* rather strongly convex, front angles rather feebly produced; with rather small and moderately dense, but well-defined punctures. *Elytra* with sides more rounded than usual; with moderately large and fairly dense punctures on basal half, becoming smaller posteriorly, and nowhere transversely confluent. Flanks of *prosternum* with numerous distinct but irregularly distributed punctures. *Abdomen* with a conspicuous apical fovea. Front *femora* strongly dentate; basal joint of front tarsi strongly inflated. Length, 3¾-4 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tamworth (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3460.

In general appearance close to *flavipes*, but elytral punctures nowhere transversely confluent (a character which would exclude it altogether from the *Edusites* as defined by Chapuis), and with the cephalic punctures and median impression less distinct.

EDUSA HETERODOXA, n. sp.

♂. Of a vivid metallic-green; labrum and appendages flavous, coxae and abdomen somewhat darker. Upper-surface entirely glabrous, elsewhere almost so.

Head with dense punctures of moderate size, becoming confluent posteriorly; median line well defined, becoming deep in front. Antennae long and thin. Apical joint of palpi subovate, but truncated at apex. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as the median length, all angles armed, sides obliquely dilated to middle; with fairly dense punctures of moderate size on disc, becoming larger and more crowded on sides. *Scutellum* comparatively small and almost impunctate. *Elytra* with shoulders and apex rounded, but elsewhere parallel-sided; with dense and fairly large punctures, transversely confluent behind shoulders, in feeble subgeminate rows in places, and towards suture on apical slope confined to distinct striae. Flanks of *prosternum* with dense and rather large punctures, smaller and denser elsewhere. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, fourth segment as long as second and third combined and distinctly longer than fifth, the latter foveate in middle. Front *femora* dentate; tibiae rather thin; basal joint of four front tarsi elongate and strongly inflated. Length, 5-5¼ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra (H. J. Carter). Type, I. 3636.

The greatly inflated basal joint of the four front tarsi, and larger fourth abdominal segment, would seem to indicate that the species belongs to *Colaspoides* or *Geloptera*, but the palpi truncated at the apex (although much narrower than those of *securigera* or of *palpalis*) are more in accordance with those of several species of *Edusa*, and, in fact, at first glance it appears close to such species as *chlorophana*, *flavipes*, etc. On two of the three specimens before me the antennae are entirely pale, on the third the tip is very feebly infuscated; the abdomen is lightly infuscated in the middle of the basal segment; the metasternum is more or less brassy. The sides of the prothorax, whilst not dentate at the middle, are rather conspicuously angulate there. The dentition of the front femora is rather feeble, but quite conspicuous from certain directions.

EDUSA ZIETZI, n. sp.

♂. Metallic-green; labrum and appendages reddish, but tip of antennae infuscated. Very sparsely clothed.

Head with dense but not very large punctures, slightly larger on clypeus than elsewhere; median line distinct. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as median length, sides strongly and evenly rounded, front angles very feebly armed; with dense but rather small punctures on disc, becoming crowded but scarcely larger on sides. *Elytra* short, distinctly wider than base of prothorax, and widest slightly beyond the middle; with dense and fairly large (but not confluent) punctures behind shoulders, smaller elsewhere, about middle in more or less irregular subgeminate rows, towards suture on apical slope confined to fairly deep striae. Flanks of *prosternum* glabrous and with fairly large punctures. *Abdomen* with a small, circular apical fovea. *Legs* stout; front femora lightly dentate; tibiae dilated to apex and almost vertical there; basal joint of four front tarsi inflated. Length, 3¼-3½ mm.

♀. Differs in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Clarence River (A. and F. R. Zietz), Grafton (H. J. Carter, from S. Jackson). Type, I. 3587.

A rather small, compact green species, with unusually thick legs. The three specimens before me at first appear to have the upper-surface quite glabrous, but on close examination some extremely fine and sparse pubescence may be seen at the apex and sides of elytra, and some more distinct (but still very fine) on the head and sides of prothorax. The tooth of the front femora is small, but, as from certain directions it is distinct, the species has been referred to DD in the table. The male has the under-surface not much darker than the upper, but in the females it is brassy.

EDUSA MARGINICOLLIS, n. sp.

Bright metallic-green, in places with a brassy or brassy-red gloss; under-surface mostly brassy, labrum, palpi (tips excepted), and legs more or less reddish.

Head with dense, sharply-defined punctures of moderate size, becoming somewhat larger between eyes, and smaller on clypeus; median line absent. *Prothorax* with sides evenly rounded; with dense and not very large, but sharply-defined punctures, becoming crowded on sides. *Elytra* suboblong, rather narrow; with dense punctures of moderate size from near base to beyond the middle frequently transversely confluent; apical slope with smaller punctures, and with distinct subsutural striae. Length, 4¼ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler). Type (unique), I. 3461.

Close to *angustula*, but prothoracic punctures and clothing different. The elytra are entirely glabrous, but all the margins of the prothorax are quite densely clothed. The front femora from most directions appear to be edentate, but from one direction a very minute tooth becomes visible. On the type (probably a female) both antennae are broken, four joints of one and two of the other being all that are left, and these are entirely reddish.

EDUSA AUREORUFA, n. sp.

♀. Golden-red, under-surface more or less brassy; labrum and all appendages (tip of antennae excepted) reddish. Moderately densely clothed with rather dark pubescence, but becoming whitish along middle and sides of prothorax, on scutellum, and on many interrupted lines on elytra.

Head shagreened; with rather dense but inconspicuous punctures; median line feeble. Antennae with second joint stouter and not much shorter than third. *Prothorax* with some vague transverse impressions, front angles feebly produced and strongly depressed below basal ones; with fairly dense, minute punctures. *Elytra* with dense minute punctures throughout, becoming larger towards base; and with numerous rather feeble but distinct striae. *Femora* unarmed. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3222.

The spotted appearance of this, and the following species, is certainly not due to partial abrasion, but to the clothing in places being conspicuously paler than elsewhere. The striation of the elytra, although feeble, is quite distinct throughout, but the punctures in the striae are larger towards the base than apex; the interstice starting from each shoulder has a distinctly carinated appearance to beyond the middle, but more distinct on one specimen than on another.

EDUSA SUBMACULATA, n. sp.

♂. Brassy, clypeus and under-surface brassy-green; labrum and all appendages (tips of antennae excepted) more or less red. Moderately clothed with rather short pubescence, somewhat variegated on upper-surface.

Head shagreened; with dense and shallow but moderately distinct punctures; median line distinct, but not deeply impressed. Second joint of antennae stouter and not much shorter than third, third shorter than fourth. *Prothorax* with all angles evenly rounded; with moderately dense, small, evenly distributed punctures. *Elytra* rather wide, suboblong; with dense and rather small punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, with a feeble transverse depression on each side at about basal third (where the punctures are larger than elsewhere, but not transversely confluent), and a longitudinal submedian one. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, apical segment convex in middle of apex, feebly depressed before same. *Femora* edentate; four front tarsi with basal joint distinctly inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 3-3½ mm.

♀. Differs in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Victoria: Dividing Range (Blackburn's collection); New South Wales: Eden (H. J. Carter). Type, I. 3233.

The elytra have a submaculate appearance, but the species is very different to the preceding one, as the darker parts of the elytra are due to the pubescence there being of the same shade of colour as the derm, with the paler portions less lineate in arrangement. But the punctures are also different, the outlines differ considerably, and each elytron is without the post-humeral carina.

EDUSA MELANOPTERA, n. sp.

♂. Black, head and prothorax with a slight coppery gloss; labrum and appendages (tips of palpi and of antennae, and the claws excepted) more or less reddish. Moderately clothed with rather short, whitish, silken pubescence; on the elytra some longer hairs scattered about.

Head shagreened; with dense but not very large punctures, more clearly defined on clypeus than elsewhere; median line rather wide and distinct in front, feeble about base. *Prothorax* shagreened; with small and rather dense punctures. *Elytra* suboblong; with dense and fairly large punctures, larger (and a few transversely confluent) about basal third than elsewhere, and becoming rather small posteriorly, but smaller at summit of apical slope than at end of same. Apical segment of *abdomen* transversely impressed in middle. Front *femora* scarcely visibly dentate; four front tarsi with basal joint distinctly inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 4½-5 mm.

♀. Differs in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd). Type, I. 3462.

A dark species with elytra almost entirely non-metallic, and the gloss on head and prothorax not very pronounced. The elytra in places appear to have remnants of geminate striae. The front femora have a subangulate swelling, that from certain directions is seen to culminate in a small tooth, but it is so feeble that Blackburn would probably have tabled it as having "anterior femora widely angulate, but not with a distinct tooth."

Edusa tridens, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic brassy-green; in places more brassy than green; labrum, palpi (apical joint black), antennae (some of the apical joints partly or wholly infuscated) and legs (parts of tarsi excepted) more or less reddish. Moderately clothed with whitish pubescence, on the elytra mixed with rather numerous longer hairs.

Head with dense and sharply-defined, but rather small punctures; median line well defined. *Prothorax* shagreened; front angles feebly produced; with dense and small punctures. *Elytra* suboblong; with dense punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller posteriorly, and larger about basal third, and near same, than elsewhere. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, apical segment lightly transversely impressed. *Femora* unarmed; four front tarsi with basal joint rather strongly inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 5¼-5½ mm.

♀. Differs in being of a brassy-red, with only the front of the clypeus green, and in the usual particulars of abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (R. Helms and W. E. Raymond). Type, I. 3463.

The three specimens before me all differ in colour; on the type male the head (from certain directions) appears to have a conspicuous green trident, the space between the tines being brassy; on the female the trident is traceable by slight impressions, although not by colour; but on another male the head is entirely green. A few of the elytral punctures appear to be feebly confluent, but there are no distinct transverse ridges separating them. In some respects it resembles some of the varieties of *viridicollis*, but the femora are edentate.

Edusa ursa, n. sp.

♂. Golden-bronze, upper-surface shagreened throughout; femora and parts of under-surface sometimes with a greenish gloss, labrum, palpi (apical joint black), basal joints of antennae, and parts of tibiae more or less reddish. Very densely clothed with short, stramineous pubescence.

Head with dense, but small and well-defined punctures; median line feeble. *Prothorax* with punctures minute and scarcely traceable before abrasion. *Elytra* suboblong; striate-punctate, punctures fairly large about base, becoming smaller posteriorly; striae rather lightly impressed, but distinct throughout. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle; apical segment with a small median fovea. *Legs* stout; front femora angulate but scarcely dentate; four front tarsi with basal joint somewhat inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 4¾-5¾ mm.

♀. Differs in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra, Otford (Macleay Museum and H. J. Carter), Sydney (Blackburn's collection), Wollongong (A. M. Lea). Type, I, 3220.

The clothing is denser than on any other species in the Museum, being denser even than on *hirta*, whose femora also are very different.

EDUSA SETIPENNIS, n. sp.

♀. Black with a slight or moderate coppery gloss, becoming bluish on part of suture; labrum (its middle infuscated), basal joints of palpi, joints three to six of antennae and parts of others, tibiae, and base of femora, more or less reddish. Moderately clothed with short, depressed white setae, or pubescence.

Head with dense and rather shallow punctures, fairly well defined but in places subconfluent; median line feeble. *Prothorax* with front angles moderately acute, but scarcely visible from above; with dense and rather small punctures, becoming longitudinally confluent on sides. *Elytra* suboblong; with fairly large punctures, more or less transversely confluent over most of surface, but becoming smaller and shallower posteriorly. Front *femora* subangulate, but not dentate. Length, 5½ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mullewa (Miss J. F. May). Type (unique), I. 3464.

In general appearance close to *griffithi*, but clothing different and femora edentate. The type is possibly somewhat abraded, but on the elytra the setae (which are sparser towards and absent from suture, except posteriorly, than elsewhere) nowhere exhibit a tendency to form fascicles.

EDUSA VIRIDIFRONS, n. sp.

Golden-bronze, or purplish-bronze, or brassy, in places green or coppery-green; labrum, palpi, and antennae (tip excepted) more or less flavous; legs reddish, in places darker. Rather densely clothed with short, depressed, whitish or greyish pubescence.

Head shagreened; with dense and rather small punctures, sharply defined on and near clypeus, but less distinct elsewhere; median line distinct but not deep. *Prothorax* shagreened, all angles rounded off; punctures small and ill-defined. *Elytra* suboblong; with dense and rather small punctures, becoming larger about basal third. *Femora* unarmed. Length, 4-5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd). Type, I. 3465.

There are seven specimens under examination, but I can find no positive sexual differences between any of them. Some have more of the head green and the abdomen less convex, and these are possibly males; but as the abdomen is not conspicuously glabrous along the middle of any of them, and the basal joint of the front tarsi is much alike in all, they are probably all females. On one specimen the legs (tarsi excepted) are almost entirely reddish, but on the others the femora and tibiae are both more or less infuscated (and sometimes submetallic) towards the apex, and the tarsi (claw-joint but not the claws excepted) are dark. The clypeus is always of a vivid green, and the green sometimes extends backwards almost to the base, or narrowly along the middle. The tip of the prothorax and the scutellum are sometimes green, the metasternum is generally brassy-green, the abdomen generally brassy-purple or brassy. Each elytron about the basal third has a vague transverse depression, and obscurely connected with this a feeble submedian longitudinal one; on the depressed parts the punctures are larger than elsewhere, although not transversely confluent, and the striation is fairly distinct: but from various directions feeble striation may be seen on almost any part of the elytra.

EDUSA FLAVICORNIS, n. sp.

Coppery, with a vague greenish gloss; parts of undersurface brassy-green, front of head and a median line from same bright green; labrum and appendages more or less flavous. Densely clothed with rather short, golden pubescence, becoming paler in places.

Head with punctures and median line much as on preceding species. *Prothorax* shagreened; with dense and small but fairly distinct punctures. *Elytra* suboblong; striate-punctate, striae feeble but distinct; punctures fairly large on basal half, becoming small posteriorly; interstices with dense minute punctures; a vague post-humeral depression on each side. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, apical segment highly polished. *Femora* edentate; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly inflated. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: National Park (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3466.

In general appearance close to *ursa*, but size somewhat smaller, clothing sparser, and legs reddish. On the type not even the tips of the antennae are infuscated. The elytral punctures are nowhere transversely confluent. The abdomen is without sexual impressions, but the basal joint of the four front tarsi seems too large for the specimen to be other than a male.

EDUSA POSTHUMERALIS, n. sp.

Brassy or brassy-green, or golden-purple, head more or less green; labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and claws excepted) flavous or reddish. Moderately densely clothed with short, depressed, silken pubescence, becoming paler on under-surface.

Head shagreened; with dense and small punctures, becoming larger and more sharply defined towards and on clypeus; median line narrowly impressed towards base, becoming almost foveate in front. *Prothorax* shagreened with minute but fairly distinct punctures. *Elytra* rather short, suboblong; on basal half with fairly large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, especially about suture; a feeble depression about each shoulder. Basal segment of *abdomen* glabrous along middle. *Femora* unarmed; four front tarsi with basal joint somewhat inflated and larger than on hind pair. Length (♂, ♀), 3-3¾ mm.

♀. Differs in being more brassy, and in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Dorrigo and Gosford (H. J. Carter), Sydney (Macleay Museum), Galston (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3467.

There were several species (including *viridipennis* and *evanescens)* mixed with the present one, but all now regarded as belonging to the species have a depression behind each shoulder, interrupted in middle by a ridge that divides it into two parts; from the two species named these depressions are entirely absent. From *glauca* the femora are at once distinctive. The colour of the prothorax and elytra (and including the scutellum or not) varies from a brassy-green to a beautiful golden-purple, occasionally the elytra are darker than the prothorax, but they are usually of one uniform shade of colour. On the males (a pair in the Macleay Museum are marked as having been taken *in cop.)* the head is almost entirely of a vivid-green, and sometimes almost the entire under-surface is greenish; the apical segment of abdomen appears to be without a transverse impression, but from certain directions a very feeble one may be seen; on the females the clypeus and adjacent parts are usually brassy-green, but occasionally with the green tinge scarcely indicated.

EDUSA VIRIDILATERA, n. sp.

Brassy or brassy-green, in places becoming coppery or green; labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and claws excepted) flavous or reddish. Clothing much as on preceding species.

Head shagreened, with dense and small punctures, sharply defined only on clypeus; median line distinct but feebly impressed. *Prothorax* shagreened; with small but distinct punctures. *Elytra* briefly suboblong, distinctly wider than prothorax; punctures somewhat as on preceding species, but a few transversely confluent. *Femora* unarmed. Length, 3-3½ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Galston (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3468.

On all the (seven) specimens before me the elytra are conspicuously green on the sides, and become brassy along the middle; on the prothorax the sides are sometimes green, and the disc brassy, but on some the prothorax is uniformly green; the head varies from almost entirely green, to green, or brassy-green only on the clypeus and adjacent to same. The specimens, if all of one sex, are females, but as there are feeble differences in the clothing of the abdomen, and in the basal joints of tarsi, it is possible that some are males, and that the sexes are but feebly defined.

EDUSA CHLORION, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green; labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and the claws excepted) more or less reddish. Densely clothed with short, depressed, stramineous or whitish pubescence, becoming quite white on under-surface.

Head very feebly shagreened; with dense and small punctures, becoming sharply defined on clypeus; median line fairly distinct in front, vague towards base. *Prothorax* shagreened; punctures small and indistinct before abrasion. *Elytra* briefly suboblong; with dense but rather small punctures, larger about basal third than elsewhere. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, apical segment with a small median fovea. *Femora* unarmed. Length (♂, ♀), 2½-3¼ mm.

♀. Differs in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Western Australia: King George Sound (British Museum, from C. Darwin), Rottnest Island, Bunbury (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3440.

Close to *pavens*, but elytra entirely without long hairs, and front femora evenly rounded; the females also are green. From *evanescens*, to which it is closer, it is distinguished by the greater comparative width of the prothorax; it is also consistently somewhat larger. Before abrasion the prothoracic punctures are much less distinct than on *inermis*, and after abrasion they are seen to be smaller and denser; the five specimens before me are also more of a golden-green, whereas on the type (the only specimen known) of that species the elytra have a distinct purplish gloss. On the under-surface of the female the colour is more brassy than green.

EDUSA NIVEOSQUAMOSA, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-bronze; labrum and appendages (tip of palpi and of antennae, and the claws excepted) reddish or flavous. Rather densely clothed with snowy-white elliptic scales.

Head rather wide; with small and dense partially-concealed punctures; median line indistinct. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, front angles feebly acute; with small scattered punctures. *Elytra* rather elongate, no wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, punctures not very large, somewhat irregularly distributed, and larger about basal third (where some of them are confluent) than elsewhere. *Abdomen* with a conspicuous median fovea on apical segment. *Femora* stout, front pair strongly dentate: basal joint of each tarsus inflated. Length, 4½ mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Cook Plain (J. G. O. Tepper). Type (unique), I. 3235.

Readily distinguished from all others of the genus by the snowy-white elliptic scales; these are uniform in character on the upper- and under-surfaces, and on the legs; on the prothorax and elytra they are not quite uniformly distributed (but this may be due to partial abrasion), they are denser than elsewhere on the flanks of the sterna.

EDUSA MIRA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 65; pl. viii., fig. 118.

♂. Blackish-bronze, parts of under-surface with a greenish gloss; labrum, palpi (apical joint excepted), and part of antennae reddish or flavous, parts of legs obscurely diluted with red. Rather densely clothed with snowy-white pubescence, denser on flanks of metasternum than elsewhere, but on the elytra becoming rather thin scales, and which are compacted into numerous small, evenly-distributed fascicles.

Head wide; with small and sparse, more or less concealed punctures; without median line; clypeus indistinctly separated from the face; labrum short. Eyes of moderate size, widely separated, distinctly notched. Antennae thin, extending to about second segment of abdomen; first joint rather stout, as long as third, second more than half the length of third, third to fifth subequal in length, the following ones somewhat longer. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, base bisinuate, sides almost straight, slightly narrowed in front, front angles produced and acute, hind ones acute: with small are not very dense punctures. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, not much wider than prothorax; with dense and not very large, but sharply-defined punctures, becoming larger and more or less confluent at basal third. *Abdomen* rather sparsely clothed along middle, apical segment rather strongly incurved to middle of apex, with a wide but rather shallow median impression. *Femora* stout, front pair strongly dentate, the hind pair less strongly dentate but conspicuously angulate, middle pair unarmed; hind tibiae long, lower-surface at about one-third from apex with an acute tooth, the line of the tibiae then altered; four front tarsi with basal joint somewhat inflated, claws each with a stout basal appendix. Length (♂, ♀), 6-6½ mm.

♀. Differs in having abdomen more convex, more regularly clothed along middle, apical segment not transversely impressed, femora less stout, hind tibiae unarmed on lower-surface, and the apical curvature regular, and the tarsi with basal joint less inflated.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown). Type, I. 3411.

The front angles of the prothorax as seen from the sides appear to be rather acutely produced, but from below they appear like large conical teeth, very different to those of any other species of the genus, but the prosternal episterna have the front edge quite straight, although slightly oblique, the front coxae are very close to the front of the prosternum, and not much more distant from the base. On the male the basal joint of antennae, most of the eleventh and the tips of some of the others are infuscated; on the female the basal joint and the apical half (or more) are infuscated; the knees, trochanters, and claws are usually of a dingy-red, but sometimes are scarcely paler than the adjacent parts. My reference of the species to *Edusa* may be called in question. The general outlines, from above, are much as those of several species of *Megasceloides*, but the dentate femora and hind tibiae should exclude the species from that genus.

EDUSA GRIFFITHI, n. sp.

♂. Brassy or bronzy, under-surface sometimes with a vague greenish gloss; parts of labrum, of palpi, of antennae, and of legs, of a more or less dingy-red. Rather lightly (more densely on parts of under-surface than elsewhere) clothed with white pubescence, becoming scales on elytra.

Head shagreened; with dense punctures of moderate size, longitudinally or obliquely confluent about base, rather larger and sparser between eyes, and smaller and denser on clypeus than elsewhere; median line feeble or absent. *Prothorax* rather strongly convex, sides evenly rounded, front angles acute, hind ones obtuse; with dense but not very large punctures, becoming conspicuously transversely or obliquely confluent on sides. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax; with rather large punctures, more or less conspicuously transversely confluent, except on parts of the apical slope. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, apical segment with a transverse impression. Front *femora* lightly dentate; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly inflated. Length (♂, ♀), $5\frac{3}{4}$-$7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Western Australia: Perth (H. H. D. Griffith), Capel River (W. D. Dodd), Darling Ranges (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3469.

The front femora are certainly dentate, but the tooth is invisible from most directions. I have, however, placed the species in the table with those having conspicuously dentate femora, as from certain directions the tooth is seen to be the culmination of a widely angulate space. Joints two to four of the antennae, and the lower portion of the first are usually conspicuously paler than the others; the tibiae are usually entirely of a dingy-red, but sometimes their tips are deeply infuscated; the knees and trochanters are also usually reddish. The elytral scales are somewhat unevenly distributed, but are nowhere fasciculate in arrangement; they are rather denser on the sides and apical half than elsewhere. The front margin of the labrum from some directions appears to be evenly rounded, but from others finely serrated. On the prothorax, owing to the irregularity of the punctures on the disc, there appear to be feeble tubercular elevations.

Edusa palpalis, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 119.

♂. Brassy-purple, some parts coppery, clypeus metallic-blue in front, posteriorly becoming green, then coppery; labrum, palpi (tips infuscated), antennae (tips of many of the joints blackish), and legs more or less reddish. Upper-surface with moderately dense, but somewhat unevenly distributed, whitish, depressed pubescence.

Head shagreened; punctures dense but small and indistinct, median line distinct in front, but feeble elsewhere; clypeus depressed, highly polished, at base with some small and fairly distinct punctures, but scarcely traceable elsewhere. *Prothorax* shagreened; with strongly rounded sides, hind angles rounded, front subdentate; with small punctures. *Elytra* with sides gently rounded; punctures not very large, but transverse rugulosity very conspicuous almost throughout. *Abdomen* widely glabrous along middle, apical segment with a deep transverse impression. *Femora* very stout, front pair strongly dentate; middle tibiae more strongly dilated to near apex than the others, hind ones with the apical third cut away on upper-surface and excavated along same; four front tarsi with basal joint distinctly inflated, the hind ones decidedly longer than usual. Length (♂, ♀), 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the hind tibiae at apex similar to the middle pair, the palpi smaller and less securiform, and in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Western Australia (F. H. du Boulay). Type, I. 3226.

Allied to *meyricki*, but differs in the front femora of both sexes being strongly dentate, hind tibiae of male very different at apex, and apical fovea of abdomen more transverse. The apical joint of each maxillary palpus of the male is wide and truncate at the apex, much as on many *Heteromera*, those of the female are more ovate, but still truncate at apex; the labial palpi are smaller but otherwise much the same. The specimens sent were either from Kalgoorlie or Beverley.

EDUSA SERICEA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 66.

♂. Brassy or coppery or golden-bronze, head metallic-green in front, coppery-green elsewhere; labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and claws excepted) reddish or flavous. Rather densely clothed with uniform, depressed, silken pubescence, becoming white on under-surface.

Head shagreened; punctures scarcely traceable; median line distinct but very feebly impressed. *Prothorax* shagreened, sides feebly rounded, front angles acute; punctures minute and scarcely visible before abrasion. *Elytra* suboblong; punctures dense and mostly small, frequently concealed before abrasion, fairly large only about basal third, and nowhere transversely confluent. *Abdomen* widely glabrous along middle, apical segment with a conspicuous transverse impression, slightly interrupted in middle. Front *femora* strongly dentate; basal joint of four front tarsi somewhat inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Western Australia (Blackburn's collection), Beverley (F. H. du Boulay and A. M. Lea), Swan River, Darling Ranges (Lea). Type, I. 3225.

Although without any strikingly distinctive feature, this species has yet a very unusual appearance, owing to the sides of the prothorax being but very feebly rounded in the middle. The under-surface varies from brassy to dark metallic-green. Each side of the head, adjacent to the clypeus, has one or two small impunctate spaces, looking like highly-polished tubercles, somewhat similar but less conspicuous spaces are to be seen on many other species of the genus. The four hind femora are narrowly ridged along the middle, but each ridge does not culminate in a tooth.

EDUSA IMPRESSICEPS, n. sp.

♂. Golden-red, or coppery-red, the punctures sometimes with a greenish gloss; under-surface black, with a purplish or bronzy gloss, labrum, palpi (apical joint excepted), basal half (or less) of antennae and legs (claws excepted) more or less reddish. Moderately clothed with very fine, uniformly distributed, silken pubescence.

Head feebly shagreened; with dense, clearly-defined, and uniform, but rather small punctures; median line conspicuous throughout and becoming rather deep in front. *Prothorax* with front angles somewhat acute; punctures much as on clypeus. *Elytra* suboblong; with dense and rather large punctures, larger and irregularly confluent about basal third, and smaller but inconspicuous striae on apical slope. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, apical segment with a wide shallow impression. Front *femora* strongly dentate; basal joint of four front tarsi somewhat inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 6½-8 mm.

♀. Differs in having shorter antennae, and in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Macleay Museum and E. W. Ferguson), Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd). Type, I. 3470.

The very tip of the clypeus and a median line on the head are sometimes greenish; the suture is usually very narrowly greenish, and one specimen has a green scutellum. On two specimens the femora are almost entirely black, with a slight metallic gloss. Although on the larger scale in the genus the elytral clothing is nowhere squamose or fasciculate in character. The elytral punctures are mostly in irregular rows, of which a few are subgeminate in arrangement.

Two specimens from Guyra (H. J. Carter) perhaps represent a variety; they differ in being smaller (6 mm.), of a purplish-red, elytra nowhere greenish, six apical joints of antennae and part of the first dark, legs entirely black with a slight metallic gloss, and the punctures on the head decidedly smaller.

EDUSA DISPAR, n. sp.

♂. Brassy-green, sometimes with a bluish gloss; under-surface more or less brassy, clypeus of a vivid-green, labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and claws excepted) more or less reddish. Moderately clothed with fine, depressed, whitish pubescence.

Head with rather small and shallow punctures; median line feebly impressed towards base, and dilated (but very shallow) in front; clypeus highly polished, in places with small but clearly-defined punctures. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as long, front angles rather feeble, a vague depression towards each side; punctures small but fairly distinct. *Elytra* suboblong; with rather large punctures, more or less transversely confluent about base, but becoming small and ill-defined posteriorly. *Abdomen* with apical segment transversely impressed. Front *femora* strongly dentate; basal joint of four front tarsi inflated. Length, 4-4½ mm.

♀. Differs in being larger (4¾-5½ mm.) and brassy (the front of the clypeus sometimes brassy-green), antennae somewhat shorter, and in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Western Australia: Perth (H. H. D. Griffith), Warren River (W. D. Dodd), Karridale, Darling Ranges (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3228.

A beautiful species, the female consistently larger and brassier than the male.

EDUSA METALLICA, n. sp.

♂. Coppery-bronze; tip of clypeus green, labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and claws excepted) more or less reddish. Moderately clothed with whitish pubescence, denser and more conspicuous on odd interstices of elytra than elsewhere, and mixed on elytra with numerous longer hairs.

Head shagreened, with dense and small but fairly distinct punctures; median line fairly distinct in front, becoming feeble towards base. *Prothorax* shagreened and with punctures as on head. *Elytra* suboblong, considerably wider than prothorax; with geminate rows of strong punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, but striation more evident on apical slope, the interspaces (except between the geminate rows) with as large, or almost as large punctures as in the rows. *Abdomen* widely glabrous along middle, apical segment with a wide shallow impression. Front *femora* strongly dentate; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 6-7¼ mm.

♀. Differs in being more robust, antennae somewhat shorter, and in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Victoria: Dividing Range (Blackburn's collection), Kewell (J. Kershaw), Fern Tree Gully (T. Kershaw). Type, I. 3471.

In Blackburn's table would be associated with *lineata*, but differs from that species in being consistently larger, and by the conspicuous rows of rather strong punctures in well-defined striae. One large specimen is darker than the others, but except for this the metallic colour is singularly constant in numerous specimens. The depression on the apical segment of abdomen of the male is not very deep, but is very conspicuous on account of being of a bluish colour, while the sides are brassy. On the female the basal joint of each tarsus is decidedly larger than is usual in that sex, but those of the four front ones are distinctly smaller than on the male.

EDUSA VIRGATIPES, n. sp.

♂. Colours variable. Moderately clothed with short, depressed, whitish pubescence, becoming quite white on under-surface; elytra with numerous long erect blackish hairs, becoming shorter but not much sparser on prothorax.

Head shagreened; with dense, small, and rather feeble punctures, more clearly defined on clypeus than elsewhere; median line moderately distinct in front, feeble at base. *Prothorax* shagreened and punctured as head. *Elytra* suboblong, much wider than prothorax; with rather large but not confluent punctures about basal third, becoming smaller towards base and suture, and much smaller elsewhere. *Abdomen* widely glabrous along middle, apical segment rather feebly depressed in middle, but the depressed part of a darker colour than the sides. Front *femora* strongly dentate; basal joint of four front tarsi very conspicuously inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 5¼-6¼ mm.

♀. Differs in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Blackburn's collection, Macleay Museum, E. W. Ferguson, and H. J. Carter), Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd), Mount Victoria (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3171.

The colours are very variable, and whilst decidedly metallic are seldom brightly so. The front tibiae are always reddish on the under-surface and dark on the upper; the femora are more or less reddish at the base, the antennae have the tip black, and the five or six preceding joints (independently of sex) varying from almost entirely pale to entirely infuscate, the basal joint is dark on its upper-surface; the apical joint of each palpus is conspicuously black. The commoner forms (the type belongs to the first) are as follows:—

1. Metallic-green, with (or without) a vague bluish tinge, under-surface and legs more or less brassy.

2. Dark-bronze, head brassy-green in front, under-surface in places with a brassy-green gloss.

3. Coppery or purplish-bronze, scutellum greenish, head and under-surface as on Form 2.

4. Brassy-green, prothorax more brassy than green.

A male of this variety in Mr. Carter's collection has the front tibiae almost entirely pale.

5. Purple.

There are also many intermediate forms, but the species may be readily distinguished by the long blackish hairs scattered amongst the elytral pubescence, and by the longitudinally striped front tibiae.

EDUSA CHALCEA, n. sp.

♂. Brassy, sometimes with a golden or purplish gloss; head of a vivid-green in front, becoming brassy towards base; labrum and appendages (tip of antennae and claws excepted) flavous or reddish. Densely clothed with short, depressed, whitish pubescence, becoming snowy on under-surface; elytra with longer but not very conspicuous hairs scattered about.

Head shagreened; with dense, minute, and indistinct punctures, rather feebly defined even on clypeus; median line feeble and narrow. *Prothorax* shagreened and punctured as head. *Elytra* suboblong; with dense and small punctures, becoming of moderate size, but not transversely confluent, about basal third. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, starting with a depressed space at middle of apex of first segment, fourth depressed at apex, fifth with an almost continuous transverse impression. Front *femora* strongly dentate; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 4½-5¼ mm.

♀. Differs in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland (British Museum, from — Damel), Rockhampton (Macleay Museum), Bundaberg (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 3221.

In general appearance close to *suaveola*, but darker, and male with a medio-apical depression on basal segment of abdomen, viewed from the side it is well defined; on the males of *suaveola* and of the following species there is no such depression; the fourth segment is also different.

EDUSA TURNERI, n. sp.

♂. Bronze or purplish-bronze, in some places with greenish reflections; clypeus of a vivid-green; labrum and appendages (tip of palpi), of antennae, and the claws excepted) more or less reddish. Rather densely clothed with short, depressed, silken pubescence, becoming white on under-surface; elytra with some longer hairs scattered about, but rather indistinct, except posteriorly.

Head shagreened; punctures dense, small, and ill-defined, even on clypeus; median line feeble. *Prothorax* shagreened and punctured much as head. *Elytra* suboblong, distinctly wider than prothorax, vaguely striated; with dense and small punctures, becoming larger in the rows toward base, and larger about basal third than elsewhere, but not transversely confluent. *Abdomen* glabrous along middle, fourth segment feebly depressed at apex, fifth strongly incurved at apex, and with a conspicuous transverse impression, slightly deeper at sides than in middle. Front *femora* strongly dentate; basal joint of four front tarsi moderately dilated. Length, 5 mm.

♀. Differs in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ben Lomond (A. Jefferis Turner). Type, I. 3472.

In general appearance fairly close to *suaveola*, but darker and less conspicuously metallic, median line on head less conspicuous, and transverse impression of abdomen of male with a slight depression at each end, instead of with a median one as on that species. On some specimens there appears to be a play of purplish and green colours almost as on a soap-bubble.

EDUSA DISCICOLLIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., figs. 165 and 166.

♂. Metallic-green, head and prothorax subopaque; under-surface brassy-green or brassy, labrum and appendages reddish, but tips of palpi and tips of five apical joints of antennae blackish. Head and prothorax moderately, the elytra densely, clothed with stramineous pubescence, the elytra in addition with numerous long, suberect hairs of similar colour.

Head flat; shagreened and minutely punctate. Antennae very long and thin. *Prothorax* shagreened and punctate as head; fully thrice as wide as the median length, sides evenly but not strongly rounded, quite flat in middle. *Elytra* rather long and parallel-sided to near apex; with rather dense but not very large punctures, in regular or almost regular rows on most of the surface, although in striae only on parts of the apical slope, larger and more distinctly confluent (although not separated by distinct transverse ridges) behind shoulders than elsewhere. *Abdomen* with apex of each segment glabrous in middle, fifth transversely depressed across middle, the depression shallow, especially in its middle. *Femora* stout, front pair strongly dentate; hind tibiae with apical slope oblique or feebly rounded; basal joint of four front tarsi inflated. Length, 6-6½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more convex, nowhere glabrous, fourth segment shorter than the adjacent ones, and the fifth with the depression less transverse and with a slight swelling behind it on each side of apex, apical slope of hind tibiae more abrupt, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Blackburn's collection and H. J. Carter). Type, I. 3637.

In the table associated with *suaveola* and *turneri*, but larger, prothorax more depressed, antennae much longer, etc.

In build and clothing it is much like *virgatipes*, but the legs are entirely pale, and the abdomen of the male is somewhat different. From *perplexa*, and all its varieties, it differs in being larger and elytra with numerous hairs amongst the pubescence. On one specimen the clothing is almost white. The elytral punctures from some directions appear to be in quite regular rows, but this appearance is less noticeable about the basal third, owing to the punctures there having a tendency to become transversely confluent. The basal joint of the four hind tarsi of the male is lop-sided, of the female only on the hind pair.

EDUSA SECURIGERA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 60, 67, and 68.

♂. Of a rather dark metallic-green; labrum and appendages flavous, but tip of antennae infuscated. Elytra with suberect pubescence.

Head with dense, sharply-defined punctures of moderate size, a few becoming confluent posteriorly. Antennae rather long and thin, second joint stouter and shorter than third. Apical joint of each palpus inflated to and truncate at apex. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as the median length; with crowded and rather coarse punctures; sides uneven. *Scutellum* very small and sparsely punctate. *Elytra* rather elongate; with crowded and rather large punctures, most of which are more or less transversely confluent. *Prosternum* with dense, well-defined punctures, larger on flanks than elsewhere. *Abdomen* with fourth segment distinctly larger than the adjacent ones, the fifth with a wide median impression. *Femora* stout, front pair strongly dentate; tibiae rather long and thin; basal joint of four front tarsi lightly inflated. Length, 3½-4 mm.

♀. Differs in being more robust, more or less brassy, prothorax more than twice as wide as the median length, apical joint of palpi much thinner, abdomen more convex, fourth segment shorter than the adjacent ones, and the fifth shallowly depressed in middle of base and the apex upcurved.

Hab.—New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron). Type, I. 3638.

The securiform palpi of the male resemble those of many *Heteromera*, but the palpi of the female are almost normal. On the male of *palpalis* (which otherwise is quite an ordinary *Edusa)*, and to a certain extent on the males of several other species they are similar, so that it appears desirable to regard the species as an aberrant *Edusa*. It might have been referred to *Geloptera;* of the three specimens before me the female has the sides of the prothorax feebly tridentate about the middle, one male has each side very feebly bidentate there, and on the other male one side is subangulate (much as on *heterodoxa),* but the other is very feebly tridentate. On one male the abdomen is not much darker than the legs, except that the basal segment is greenish in the middle, on a second specimen only the apical segment is pale, the rest of the under-surface being more or less brassy; on the female the abdomen is reddish, with a slight metallic gloss, and the sterna are golden-red. The elytral pubescence is not dense, but being suberect and almost evenly distributed in subseriate rows, it is quite conspicuous; the prothorax, however, is almost glabrous. On the female the median line of the head is well defined, but on the male it is feeble. On the male the pygidium appears to add a short sixth segment to the abdomen. About the base and on the apical slope most of the elytral punctures are separately impressed, but on the slope they are confined to well-defined striae, although these (except near the suture) are somewhat irregular.

Geloptera (type *tuberculata).*
Terillus (type *rotundicollis).*
Alittus (type *foveolatus).*
Agetinus *(Agetus* n. pr.; type *subcostatus).*
Hypoderes (type *denticollis).*

Of the above genera their typical species are indicated, and of these *tuberculata* is a well-known and abundant species in Western Australia; *subcostatus* is a well-known and abundant species in South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania; and *denticollis* is a well-marked species, occurring in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. I am unacquainted with *rotundicollis;* but elsewhere am commenting upon *foveolatus.*

According to Lefevre, the genera in question all agree in the following details, regarded by him as generic:—"Prosternal episterna with front margin straight or concave. Base of prosternum straight or arcuately truncate. Femora unarmed.(81) Tibiae (at least the middle pair) longitudinally carinate, the four hind ones not notched near outer apex. Claws appendiculate." And a table based on differences as noted by himself and Chapuis would be as follows:—

Upper-surface clothed.
  Prothorax with sides entire.
    Prothorax with sides straight ... ... *Alittus*
    Prothorax with sides rounded in middle ... *Terillus*
  Prothorax with sides more or less dentate or undulated ... ... *Hypoderes*
Upper-surface glabrous.
  Antennae with joints two and three subequal ... *Agetinus*
  Antennae with these joints very different in length *Geloptera*

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(81) Several species with armed front femora have been referred to *Geloptera.*

But as the genera at present stand there are exceptions to every one of these characters. That they will all be maintained I am exceedingly doubtful. That the late Rev. T. Blackburn considered the armature of the sides of the prothorax and the clothing of the upper-surface as of only specific importance in the subfamily is proved by his referring to *Edusa* a species *(singularis)* whose prothorax is quite acutely armed, in addition to its upper-surface being entirely glabrous; he also referred other glabrous species to that genus.

GELOPTERA.

To this genus Baly originally referred two species, *tuberculata* (noted as the type) and *geniculata*. The latter, in Masters' Catalogue, is placed as an *Agetinus*. Jacoby has referred to *Geloptera*, a well-marked Queensland species *(albertisi)*, which I am satisfied is congeneric with *geniculata*. There are in the Museum numerous species (82) whose generic features are so weak that they might be referred to several genera, but I refer them all to *Geloptera*. They are all more or less coarsely punctured, and more or less irregularly striated, but the striae are usually deep and regular on the apical slope of elytra. The comparative lengths of the antennae and the proportions of the joints are seldom of use in distinguishing the species, the second joint is nearly always much shorter than the third. The sides of the prothorax are usually distinctly toothed in the middle, but sometimes only gently undulated. They may be placed in divisions, characterized as follows:—

Div. 1.—Upper-surface glabrous. (83) Eyes distinctly notched. Sides of prothorax dentate or subdentate about middle. Front of prosternal episterna oblique, or feebly rounded, or feebly incurved. Femora edentate: tibiae dilated to apex, longitudinally canaliculate (the middle pair usually more distinctly so than the others), the four hind ones not notched near outer apex: claws each with a large basal appendix.

Div. 2.—With the specified characters of *Div. 1*, except that the front femora are dentate (two species, however, *illidgei* and *lateridens*, are extremely feebly clothed on the apical slope of elytra).

Following is a table of the species in the Museum, with the exception of *scitula*:—

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(82) Of these *porosa* was identified by the late Rev. T. Blackburn as a *Geloptera*.

(83) The head, however, is occasionally feebly clothed.

A. Front femora armed.
a. Each side of prothorax with two distinct notches about middle ... ... *latericollis*
aa. Without such notches.
b. Elytra tuberculate.
c. Basal segment of abdomen of male conspicuously armed in middle ... ... *tibialis*
cc. Basal segment not armed ... ... *albertisi*
bb. Elytra non-tuberculate.
d. Sides of prothorax undulated but not conspicuously dentate ... ... *concinna*
dd. Sides angulate in middle but not dentate ... ... *angulicollis*
ddd. Sides conspicuously dentate.
e. Each side with one tooth at middle ... ... *illidgei*
ee. Each side with two teeth about middle.
* Fifth segment of abdomen of male with a feeble median depression ... ... *lateridens*
** That segment with a distinct fovea ... ... *jugularis*
AA. Front femora unarmed.
B. Elytra with some of the median striae distinct from base to apical slope.
f. Of moderate size.
* Elytra immaculate ... ... *striatipennis*
** Elytra with infuscate spots ... ... *tetraspilota*
ff. Of minute size.
g. Pale ... ... *minima*
gg. Dark ... ... *pallipes*
BB. Elytra with no median stria distinct from base to apical slope.
C. Elytra with many punctures transversely confluent on apical slope.
h. Sides of prothorax not dentate in middle ... ... *hardcastlei*
hh. Sides dentate in middle.
i. Basal tooth larger than median ones ... ... *duboulayi* (?)
ii. Basal tooth smaller than median ones ... ... *igneonitens*
CC. Elytra without transversely confluent punctures on apical slope.
D. Elytra with isolated tubercles on apical slope.
j. Large and robust ... ... *tuberculata*
jj. Much smaller and narrower ... ... *nodosa*
DD. Elytra without isolated tubercles on apical slope.
E. Elytra about middle with more or less tubercular elevations.
k. The tubercles there conspicuously elevated ... ... *inaequalis*
kk. The tubercles there feebly elevated.
l. Basal segment of abdomen of male armed in middle of apex ... ... *armiventris*
ll. Basal segment of male unarmed.

m. Antennae infuscated in middle, and paler between same and apex ... *mediofusca*
mm. Antennae not infuscated in middle, or, if so, then infuscation continued to apex ... ... *orientalis*
EE. Elytra without tubercular elevations about middle.
F. Elytral punctures unusually dense and coarse.
n. Only the subsutural stria distinct on apical slope ... ... *geniculata*
nn. At least three subsutural striae distinct there.
o. Abdomen of male highly remarkable ... ... *miracula*
oo. Abdomen of male not remarkable.
p. Sides of prothorax unidentate in middle ... ... *porosa*
pp. Sides bidentate in middle ... ... *punctatissima*
FF. Elytral punctures not unusually dense and coarse.
G. Hind tibiae of male each with a long and very conspicuous apical bristle *setifera*
GG. Hind tibiae of male without such.
H. Basal segment of abdomen of male with a large, obtuse, median tubercle *tuberculiventris*
HH. Basal segment of male without such.
I. Hind tibiae of male with a recurved hook at apex ... ... *uncinata*
II. Hind tibiae of male without such.
J. Tibiae of male infuscated in middle ... ... *coatesi*
JJ. Tibiae of male not infuscated in middle.
K. Abdomen of male with a double oblique ridge on each side of intercoxal process ... ... *basiventris*
KK. Abdomen at most with a single ridge there.
L. Apex of hind tibiae of male much wider than apex of middle pair.
q. Striation of apical slope conspicuous throughout ... ... *semistriata*
qq. Striation of apical slope much less regular about summit of same ... ... *rhaebocnema*
LL. Apex of hind tibiae of male scarcely if at all wider than apex of middle pair.
M. Pale and not conspicuously metallic ... ... *eluta*
MM. Dark and conspicuously metallic.
N. Each side of prothorax distinctly bidentate in middle ... *bidentimedia*
NN. Each side at most feebly unidentate in middle.
O. Of minute size ... ... *microcalla*
OO. Of moderate size.
P. Ridges of intercoxal process of abdomen of male convex outwardly ... ... *intercoxalis*
PP. Ridges convex inwardly ... ... *composita*

NOTES ON TABLE.

A. The sides of the prothorax of *jugularis* are variable, but most specimens of it would be associated with *lateridens;* it is, however, a very distinct species, and widely separated geographically from all others of A.

B. The striae of *striatipennis* contain in parts two irregular rows of punctures; and on many species irregular rows of punctures are traceable throughout, but it is usually only on the apical slope that the striation becomes pronounced.

E. On *armiventris* and *mediofusca* the tubercular elevations are very feeble, but as they are differently coloured to the adjacent parts, and impunctate, they are fairly distinct.

FF. *Scitula* should be included here, but was omitted as its male is unknown.

I. The hook at the apex of the hind tibiae of *uncinata* is very conspicuous from certain directions, but owing to the adjacent clothing it is partly concealed from others.

GELOPTERA GENICULATA, Baly.

Agetus corinthius, Lef.

Pl. vii., fig. 69.

In Masters' Catalogue *geniculata* is given as a synonym of *Colaspis corinthius*, Boi. It is an abundant species in Western Australia, from the Swan River to King George Sound, and I have seen it from no other State. But *C. corinthius* was described by Boisduval from New Guinea. The original description is quite useless for purposes of identification, as it would apply to many species of the subfamily; but, if the locality given be correct, I cannot believe that it is identical with *geniculata*. But *Agetus corinthius*, Lef.,(84) described as from King George Sound, is certainly synonymous with that species.

GELOPTERA TUBERCULATA, Baly.

Pl. vii., fig. 84.

A very abundant species in Western Australia, and although normally living on eucalypti, it has frequently been known to do serious injury to almond and apple trees.

GELOPTERA NODOSA, Clark (1865).

Terillus vittatus, Baly (1877).

(?) *T. rotundicollis*, Chp. (1874).

Pl. vii., fig. 83.

Mr. Arrow sent for examination a specimen of *Terillus vittatus*, labelled both as "Type" and "Co-type" (evidently the latter, although it agrees exactly with the description), with a locality label "Albany River" (evidently, however, Albany or King George Sound). It was recorded as from Rockhampton, in Queensland, but evidently in error. A specimen from Beverley in the Museum belongs to the same species, but its prothorax has but four small tubercles near the apex, instead of six, and the sublateral foveae much reduced in size, although traceable; the post-humeral foveae of its elytra are also much less conspicuous than on the co-type; on another specimen there are but two small subapical tubercles on the prothorax. The species occurs from the Swan River to King George Sound, and varies in length from 5 to 7 mm. It was previously named *nodosa* by Clark; and it is possibly also the species named *Terillus rotundicollis* by Chapuis.

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(84) I have only seen a written copy of Lefevre's description, without comments.

GELOPTERA JUGULARIS, Er. (formerly *Colaspis*). (85)

Edusa singularis, Blackb.

Pl. vii., fig. 70.

A fairly common species in Tasmania and the mountainous parts of Victoria. The commonest form is bronzy, sometimes with a brassy gloss; but the species varies to golden-red, green, brassy-green, blue, and deep purple. The uneven sides of prothorax and glabrous upper-surface are at variance with *Edusa*, to which genus it was referred by Blackburn.

Division 1.

GELOPTERA INAEQUALIS, n. sp.

♂. Of a coppery-bronze, in places with greenish reflections; antennae infuscated, two basal joints and tips of the four following ones flavous; legs varying in places from flavous to bronze.

Head with several slightly-elevated impunctate spaces, elsewhere with fairly large irregularly distributed punctures, denser and smaller on clypeus than elsewhere. Eyes large. *Prothorax* uneven, with three conspicuous impunctate elevations and some very irregular smaller ones; punctures fairly large but very irregularly distributed; each side with two very feeble teeth about middle. *Elytra* very uneven; each with a fairly large tubercle about middle, shoulder subtuberculate, between same and suture an elevation with three or four ridges, apical slope conspicuously striated, the interstices there conspicuously elevated and of irregular widths; punctures rather dense, large, and irregular. Basal segment of *abdomen* with an interrupted longitudinal median ridge, fourth segment elevated in middle of apex, fifth transversely impressed. Length (♂, ♀), 5-5½ mm.

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(85) In Masters' Catalogue standing under *Agetinus*.

♀. Differs in having somewhat smaller eyes, and more strongly convex and simple abdomen.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3485.

With more conspicuous tubercles than usual and in very different positions to those of *albertisi.* The knees are more or less metallic, the tibiae are pale at the base and gradually darken to near apex, when they suddenly become much paler. The impunctate spaces on the head are not alike on any of the three specimens in the Museum.

GELOPTERA ARMIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Of a greenish-bronze, the elevated parts more or less coppery; labrum and appendages of a more or less dingy-flavous, but tips of some antennal joints, tarsi, and knees infuscated.

Head with dense punctures of small and moderate size intermixed. Eyes fairly large and conspicuously notched. *Prothorax* with dense and rather coarse punctures, but leaving two small impunctate spaces about middle; each side with two obtuse submedian teeth, angles rather distinctly armed. *Elytra* with punctures much as on prothorax; apical slope with regular striae and conspicuously elevated interstices, elsewhere with remnants of same. *Abdomen* with an acutely conical tubercle at middle of apex of basal segment, fourth elevated in middle of apex, fifth depressed in middle and encroaching on third. Hind *tibiae* with a conspicuous obtuse spur at inner apex. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd). Type (unique), I. 3486.

In general appearance like *tibialis*, and abdomen of male also with basal segment armed, but front femora edentate, and hind tibiae different at apex. The striation of the elytra is very pronounced posteriorly.

GELOPTERA MEDIOFUSCA, n. sp.

♂. Of a greenish-bronze, the elevated parts more or less coppery; labrum and appendages more or less flavous, but middle of antennae and knees infuscated.

Head with rather numerous punctures of moderate size; a shallow impression between eyes; these rather lightly notched. *Prothorax* with dense and rather coarse punctures; each side with a small median tooth. *Elytra* with punctures mostly slightly larger than on prothorax; apical slope with regular striae and rounded interstices, only traceable as remnants elsewhere. Basal segment of *abdomen* depressed in middle, fourth elevated in middle of apex, fifth depressed in middle. Length (♂, ♀), 3½-4 mm.

♀. Differs in having somewhat smaller eyes, shorter legs, and more strongly and evenly convex abdomen.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3487.

On two females the tibiae and tarsi are rather deeply infuscated.

GELOPTERA ORIENTALIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 71 and 72.

♂. Of a livid-brown with a bronzy or bronzy-green gloss, subtuberculate parts of prothorax and of elytra darker; labrum and appendages flavous, knees, and sometimes other parts of legs, and apical parts of antennae infuscated.

Head with numerous (but not crowded) punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller and more crowded about base. *Prothorax* somewhat uneven, a shallow depression towards each side, a small submedian tooth on each side; with dense and fairly coarse punctures. *Elytra* with well-defined but somewhat irregular striae and punctures on apical slope, elsewhere with but remnants of same; punctures much as on prothorax. *Abdomen* flattened along middle, fifth segment transversely impressed. Length (♂, ♀), 3½-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more strongly and evenly convex, and in the basal joint of four front tarsi being much smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (Blackburn's collection, A. J. Coates, T. McGregor, and A. J. Turner), Gympie (R. Illidge), Mount Tambourine; New South Wales: Wollongong, Gosford, Galston (A. M. Lea), Sydney (H. J. Carter and British Museum). Type, I. 3488.

Frequently only the basal half of each femur is conspicuously flavous; sometimes only the three basal joints of antennae are entirely pale. On each of the three or four basal segments of abdomen of the male there are some long conspicuous hairs, and these form a straggling row on each side of the middle. Similar hairs are to be seen on the males of many other species of the genus, but as they appear to be easily abraded it was usually not considered desirable to mention them. The submedian tooth on each side of the prothorax varies from being fairly acute to being a scarcely traceable angulation of the margin, and the one on the right sometimes differs from the one on the left. There are usually two or three fairly distinct impunctate spaces on the pronotum, but they are often absent. On each elytron the third interstice about the middle is feebly elevated and darker than the adjacent parts, so that it appears as a fairly well-defined depressed tubercle;

it is somewhat similarly defined about the base, and the fourth is somewhat similar but longer about summit of apical slope, each shoulder also appears to be subtuberculate.

Eight males (from Galston and Sydney) appear to belong to this species, but differ in being thinner, more depressed, and paler. On the apical segment of abdomen there is a distinct depression across most of its extent, and appearing subfoveate in middle; anterior to this there appear to be feeble tubercular swellings. On the typical form the median subfoveate impression is more than twice as wide, shallower, and the subtuberculate appearance is absent. One specimen (from Brisbane) has elytra of a rather pale-flavous, but with three series of elongated brassy spots, the first near base, the second before middle, and the third crowning the apical slope; its punctures are also decidedly coarser than usual.

GELOPTERA SETIFERA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 73; pl. viii., fig. 120.

♂. Of a livid-brown or testaceous, with a bronzy-green gloss, but some parts bronzy-green; appendages paler.

Head with punctures of moderate size but not very dense, becoming denser and smaller about base and on clypeus; shallowly impressed between eyes; these rather conspicuously notched. *Prothorax* somewhat uneven, usually with two or three small impunctate spaces, each side with two small submedian teeth; punctures dense and rather coarse, denser on sides than in middle. *Elytra* with well-defined striae and interstices on apical half, elsewhere punctures more or less irregularly distributed. *Abdomen* depressed along middle, intercoxal process with a distinct ridge on each side, its end appearing as a subconical tooth, fourth segment shallowly foveate in middle, fifth elevated in middle of apex. Hind *tibiae* each with a small recurved hook, and a long apical bristle; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated. Length, 4-4½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen evenly convex and simple, hind tibiae without apical hook and bristle, and basal joint of four front tarsi much smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Mackay (R. E. Turner), Bundaberg, Cairns district (E. W. Ferguson and A. M. Lea), Cairns, Rockhampton (Macleay Museum). Type, I. 3036.

The abdomen of the male appears to be composed of six segments owing to the pygidium strongly encroaching on the fifth, across the middle of the pygidium there is a conspicuous ridge, and this from the sides appears as a subconical tubercle, the two basal segments have numerous long hairs in the middle

The hind tibiae are also very distinctive. The intensity of the colours varies considerably; on many specimens the head, prothorax, metasternum, and abdomen appear to be of a livid-brown, with a distinct metallic gloss, on others the colour is so much darker that they appear to be almost black, with a conspicuous greenish gloss; the knees (frequently only the hind ones), some (or none) of the tarsal joints, and the tips of from one to five of the apical joints of antennae are more or less infuscated.

GELOPTERA TUBERCULIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Of a livid greenish-bronze, the elevated parts more or less coppery; appendages flavous, some parts infuscated.

Head with several impunctate spaces, elsewhere with crowded punctures, denser at base and on clypeus than elsewhere. *Prothorax* somewhat uneven, with three small impunctate spaces, each side with two feeble submedian teeth; punctures dense and moderately large. *Elytra* with regular striae and interstices only on apical slope, but elsewhere the punctures (which are generally slightly larger than those on prothorax) frequently have a sublineate arrangement. Basal segment of *abdomen* with a large obtuse tubercle, fourth longer than second and third combined, fifth with a small median fovea. Hind *tibiae* curved, dilated and compressed in middle; basal joint of four front tarsi inflated. Length, 5-5½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen strongly and evenly convex, basal segment non-tuberculate, fourth no longer than third, fifth non-foveate, hind tibiae shorter and simple, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Brisbane (H. J. Carter), Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3489.

Of the antennae the fourth to eleventh joints are each partly infuscated, the knees and middle of tibiae are also infuscated. At the basal third of elytra some of the punctures are transversely confluent.

GELOPTERA UNCINATA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 74; pl. viii., fig. 121.

♂. Colours much as in preceding species.

Head, *prothorax*, and *elytra* much as in preceding species, except that each side of the prothorax is obtusely undulated about the middle, leaving but one obtuse median tooth. Basal segment of *abdomen* depressed in middle, fifth very short in middle. Hind *tibiae* long, rather strongly curved about apex, terminated by a recurved hook, upper-surface longitudinally concave near apex; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated, of the hind ones unusually long. Length, 4¾ mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection). Type (unique), I. 3490.

In general appearance strikingly close to the preceding species, but readily distinguished therefrom by the non-tuberculate abdomen. From *composita* the hooked hind tibiae are at once distinctive, the hook from some directions is partially concealed by setae, but from others is very conspicuous.

GELOPTERA COATESI, n. sp.

♂. Of a dark greenish-bronze, the elevated parts with a feeble coppery gloss; appendages flavous or testaceous, but eight apical joints of antennae, knees, and middle of tibiae more or less infuscated.

Head with dense and somewhat irregular punctures, denser and smaller at base and on clypeus than elsewhere. *Prothorax* and *elytra* much as in *tuberculiventris*. Basal segment of *abdomen* flattened in middle, fourth and fifth elevated in middle of apex. Basal joint of four front *tarsi* distinctly inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 5-5¼ mm.

♀. Differs in having abdomen more evenly convex, hind tibiae shorter and less curved, and basal joint of four front tarsi smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (C. McGregor and A. J. Coates), Cairns (E. Allen). Type, I. 3491.

In general appearance strikingly close to *composita*, with which I had at one time confused it, but readily distinguished by the hind tibiae of the male; these are longer, more curved, with different clothing, upper-surface different and thinner, and otherwise different towards and at apex. Parts of the under-surface are obscurely diluted with red. On the male there is a distinct depression, almost a fovea, between the eyes, on one female the depression is traceable, but from another it is entirely absent.

GELOPTERA INTERCOXALIS, n. sp.

♂. Of a vivid-green or brassy-green: head and under-surface castaneous with a greenish gloss: appendages flavous, tip of palpi and tips of three (or more) of apical joints of antennae infuscated.

Head with dense and fairly coarse punctures between eyes, becoming smaller and denser at base and on clypeus, a shallow, irregular impression between eyes. *Prothorax* slightly uneven, sides feebly undulated and without distinct submedian teeth; with dense and coarse punctures on sides, smaller about middle, and leaving three almost impunctate spaces. *Elytra* with regular striae and interstices on apical slope, elsewhere with irregular punctures. *Abdomen* flattened along middle, each side of intercoxal process with an acute ridge terminating as a subconical tubercle, fifth segment very short in middle, where it is encroached upon by pygidium, fourth as long as second and third combined. Basal joint of four front *tarsi* distinctly inflated. Length, 4½ mm.

♀. (86) Differs in having the abdomen strongly and evenly convex, without ridges on basal segment, the fourth no longer than third, hind tibiae somewhat shorter, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Endeavour River (Macleay Museum), Cairns (E. Allen). Type, I. 3492.

The ridges on the basal segment of abdomen are curved, with the convex side so placed that if the two were continued they would at length form a circle or ellipse; in this they differ from the following species, where each ridge follows the line of the coxa.

GELOPTERA COMPOSITA, n. sp.

♂. Coppery-bronze, under-surface diluted with red; appendages flavous, knees and tips of four (or more) of apical joints of antennae infuscated.

Head with some small smooth spaces, and with dense punctures, becoming smaller and denser at base and on clypeus; with a vague depression in middle. *Prothorax* and *elytra* much as in *tuberculiventris.* Basal segment of *abdomen* depressed in middle, a curved ridge margining each hind coxa. Four front *tarsi* with basal joint inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 4-4¾ mm.

♀. Differs in having abdomen more evenly convex, hind tibiae shorter, and basal joint of four front tarsi smaller.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (Macleay Museum and A. J. Coates), Galston (D. Dumbrell and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3493.

In general appearance close to *tuberculiventris*, but abdomen and hind tibiae very different.

GELOPTERA SCITULA, n. sp.

♀. Greenish-bronze, elevated parts with a vague coppery gloss; appendages testaceous or flavous, some parts darker.

Head with numerous punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller and denser on clypeus and just behind same. *Prothorax* rather convex, sides gently undulated and scarcely dentate about middle, sides with very dense punctures of moderate size, becoming sparser about middle, and leaving two or three small, almost impunctate spaces. *Elytra* with regular striae and interstices only on apical slope, elsewhere the punctures are mostly subgeminate in arrangement, but becoming denser and irregular about basal third. Length, 4½-5 mm.

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(86) In the Macleay Museum.

Hab.—Queensland: Gayndah (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3494.

The hind knees are deeply infuscated, the others are not at all or scarcely darker than the adjacent parts; the tips of the five apical joints of antennae are also infuscated.

This species was not included in the table as only females are known of it; it is, however, sufficiently distinct, and differs from the five preceding ones by the considerably denser and smaller prothoracic punctures, somewhat different margins, and different elytral punctures. One specimen (from Brisbane, T. McGregor) is of a bright bluish-green, but otherwise agrees with the ones from Gayndah; it at first appears to belong to *intercoxalis*, but the punctures at sides of prothorax are much denser and not half the size of those of that species.

GELOPTERA ELUTA, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 122.

♂. Flavo-castaneous, with a vague metallic gloss; appendages flavous, but knees and tips of three apical joints of antennae infuscated.

Head with rather small and not dense but well-defined punctures, becoming smaller and denser on clypeus; a shallow depression between eyes. *Prothorax* with sides somewhat undulated about middle; punctures neither very large nor dense about middle, but becoming larger and crowded on sides. *Elytra* with dense punctures of moderate size, more crowded behind shoulders than elsewhere, and transversely confluent there, in places in subgeminate rows, and on apical slope confined to regular deep striae. Flanks of *prosternum* shining, and with a few scattered punctures. *Abdomen* with some long hairs along each side of middle, fourth segment about as long as third and fourth combined, fifth shallowly depressed in middle. *Femora* stout, edentate; hind tibiae rather long, gently curved in middle, lightly dilated to apex, which is acutely armed on the lower-surface, and scarcely wider than the apex of the middle pair; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly inflated. Length, 4½-5¼ mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more convex, fourth segment much shorter, hind tibiae straighter, unarmed at apex, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Port Denison. Type, in Macleay Museum; co-type, I. 3641, in South Australian Museum.

Although tabled with *composita*, not very close to that species in general appearance, from which also it differs in the elytra strongly striated posteriorly, and hind tibiae of male wider and otherwise different at apex. In build it is close to *intercoxalis*, but the abdomen is very different. The female differs from the female (the only sex known) of *scitula* in having the elytra longer, less conspicuously wider than the prothorax, with larger punctures, more of which are transversely confluent, and striation even deeper on apical slope. On one male there is a fairly distinct median line on the head, but from another male and from a female it is entirely absent.

GELOPTERA BASIVENTRIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 94.

♂. Flavo-castaneous, appendages flavous.

Head with rather dense and well-defined but not very large punctures, becoming irregular between eyes, and minute on front of clypeus. *Prothorax* with sides feebly dentate or undulated about middle, surface somewhat uneven; with dense and fairly large punctures, becoming crowded on sides. *Elytra* much as those of preceding species, except that the punctures are somewhat larger. Flanks of *prosternum* with distinct and rather numerous punctures. *Abdomen* with a conspicuous, double, oblique ridge on each side of intercoxal process, the two connected by a single ridge, fourth segment as long as second and third combined, fifth with a wide and deep median fovea, open posteriorly. *Femora* unarmed: hind tibiae rather thin and gently curved, not very wide at apex. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$-5 mm.

♀. Differs as in preceding species.

Hab.—Queensland: Endeavour River. Type, in Macleay Museum: co-type, I. 3642, in South Australian Museum.

In general appearance strikingly close to the preceding species, but readily distinguished by the abdomen of the male, each side of the intercoxal process of which has a double ridge. On *intercoxalis* there is a strong ridge on each side, but each is single, and from the side appears to end in a conspicuous triangle; that species also has not the conspicuous apical fovea of the present species.

On the type there is scarcely any metallic gloss, but on three females the upper-surface has a distinct bluish gloss, becoming fainter on the under-surface, but on one female the pronotum is conspicuously metallic; the knees are lightly infuscated; on the male the tip of the antennae only is infuscated, on the females the tips of the three apical joints are. On the male the median line of the head is feebly impressed, but from the females it is entirely absent. The front tarsi of the male are missing, but the basal joint of the middle pair is distinctly inflated.

GELOPTERA SEMISTRIATA, n. sp.

♂. Flavous.

Head with not very dense punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller and denser on front of clypeus; a depression between eyes. *Prothorax* with sides somewhat undulated about middle, but scarcely dentate; surface uneven and with irregularly distributed punctures of moderate size, becoming larger and crowded on sides. *Elytra* with regular deep striae from before middle to apex, each stria with distinct punctures, elsewhere with more or less geminate rows of punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* with a few scattered punctures. *Abdomen* with fourth segment as long as second and third combined, fifth narrowly impressed across middle. *Femora* stout, unarmed; hind tibiae with apical fourth distinctly inflated and conspicuously wider than that of middle pair; basal joint of four front tarsi elongated, but not conspicuously inflated. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns. Type (unique) in Macleay Museum.

The elytral striation is conspicuously continued to a greater distance from the apex than on most species of the genus, but is not continued to the base, although irregular rows of punctures are almost so traceable. Except for the black eyes, no part is distinctly darker than another, but the apical half of the antennae is slightly darker than the basal; metallic gloss is entirely absent from the type.

GELOPTERA RHAEBOCNEMA, n. sp.

Pl. viii., figs. 123 and 124.

♂. Bronzy with a greenish gloss, part of abdomen paler; labrum and appendages flavous, but knees and five apical joints of antennae more or less distinctly infuscated.

Head with fairly dense but not very large punctures, becoming confluent in places and smaller on front of clypeus than elsewhere, a vague depression between eyes. *Prothorax* with almost evenly rounded sides; punctures dense and moderately large, not much larger on sides than elsewhere. *Elytra* rather elongate; with subgeminate rows of moderately large punctures, larger across basal fourth than elsewhere and mostly confined to striae on apical slope. *Abdomen* with fourth segment as long as second and third combined, its apical third transversely irregularly impressed across middle, fifth narrowly impressed across middle, and in middle deepened to a fovea. *Femora* stout, edentate; hind tibiae rather long, distinctly curved in middle, apex wide and irregular; basal joint of four front tarsi rather long, of the front ones somewhat inflated. Length, 5¼ mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia. Type (unique) in Macleay Museum.

Of the general appearance of *tuberculiventris* and *uncinata*, but abdomen and apex of hind tibiae very different. From some directions the elytra appear to be uniformly bronzy, but from others the depressed parts appear to be dark metallic-green, and the elevated parts (the feebly-elevated interstices between the subgeminate rows) brassy.

GELOPTERA BIDENTIMEDIA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 75.

♂. Of a greenish-bronze, elytra and under-surface somewhat paler; labrum and appendages flavous, but knees and five apical joints of antennae infuscated.

Head with dense, and not very large, but sharply-defined punctures, larger between eyes and smaller in front of clypeus than elsewhere. *Prothorax* with two conspicuous teeth on each side about middle; punctures slighter larger but otherwise as on preceding species. *Elytra* with somewhat denser and larger punctures than on preceding species, but otherwise much the same. Flanks of *prosternum* with punctures as on adjacent portion of pronotum. Fourth segment of *abdomen* gently convex, almost as long as second and third combined, fifth transversely foveate in middle of apex. *Femora* stout, edentate; hind tibiae rather elongate, gently dilated to apex, which is scarcely wider than that of middle pair; basal joint of four front tarsi somewhat inflated.

Hab.—Queensland: Endeavour River. Type (unique) in Macleay Museum.

In general appearance like the preceding species and *composita*, but sides of prothorax conspicuously bidentate in middle.

GELOPTERA POROSA, n. sp.

♂. Of a livid-brown with a bronzy-green gloss; appendages somewhat paler, knees (frequently only the hind ones) and tip of antennae infuscated.

Head with dense punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller and more crowded on clypeus; eyes smaller but more prominent than usual and rather conspicuously notched. *Prothorax* evenly and rather strongly convex, each side with an acute median tooth; with dense, rather large and deep punctures, rather more crowded on sides than on disc. *Elytra* with dense punctures, somewhat larger than on prothorax. *Abdomen* widely flattened but somewhat uneven along middle. Basal joint of four front *tarsi* strongly inflated. Length, 4-6 mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat stouter, abdomen evenly convex, and basal joint of four front tarsi smaller.

Hab.—New South Wales: Clarence River (A. and F. R. Zietz), Sydney (Macleay Museum, H. H. D. Griffith, E. W. Ferguson, and British Museum, from C. Darwin), Camden (Macleay Museum), Gosford (H. J. Carter), Wollongong, Galston (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3040.

In general appearance strikingly close to the following species, but abdomen of male utterly different. The sizes of the punctures vary considerably between different individuals, on some of them the basal ones on the head are more or less obliquely confluent; on the basal half of elytra they are almost honeycomb-like in arrangement, but posteriorly they are in almost regular rows, with regular or feebly undulated interstices.

GELOPTERA MIRACULA, n. sp.

♂. Of a dull-red, with a greenish or bluish gloss; appendages paler, tips of palpi and of antennae, knees (frequently only the hind ones), and sometimes parts of tarsi infuscated.

Head with crowded punctures, becoming sparser towards base, on clypeus smaller and sparser about base, and much smaller and sparser in front. *Prothorax* moderately convex, each side with a distinct but obtuse submedian tooth, with crowded, deep, and fairly-large punctures, more irregular about middle than on sides. *Elytra* rather short and wide, with crowded punctures, distinctly larger than on prothorax, becoming lineate in arrangement with undulated interstices posteriorly. *Abdomen* widely concave along middle, intercoxal process with a strongly elevated tubercle on each side, each tubercle partly overhanging the coxa and with a conspicuous fascicle, third and fourth segments each with a fascicle on each side of excavation, fifth largely excavated in middle and each side of excavation with a round fovea. Basal joint of four front *tarsi* inflated. Length, 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen strongly convex and simple, and basal joint of four front tarsi somewhat smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (E. Allen, J. A. Anderson, H. Hacker, and A. M. Lea), Rockhampton (Macleay Museum). Type, I. 3495.

Very distinct from all others of the subfamily by the abdomen of the male; this at first appears to be composed of seven segments, but this is due to the pygidium (which is itself transversely depressed so as to appear double) greatly encroaching on the under-surface. The prothorax and sides of elytra frequently appear to be of a rather vivid-green. On many specimens the front of the clypeus appears to be almost impunctate.

GELOPTERA PUNCTATISSIMA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 76.

♀. Castaneous; margins of prothorax and of elytra metallic-blue, labrum and appendages flavous, but knees lightly, and apical portion of antennae deeply infuscated.

Head with crowded and fairly large punctures, suddenly becoming much smaller on clypeus. *Prothorax* with front and hind angles more distinctly armed than usual, each side with two conspicuous teeth about middle; with crowded punctures of moderate size, but leaving a few subgranulate spaces. *Scutellum* polished and minutely punctate. *Elytra* with crowded punctures, about base as large as those of prothorax, but smaller posteriorly, mostly in irregular double rows, the interstices between same irregularly elevated. Flanks of *prosternum* with punctures as on adjacent portion of pronotum. *Femora* unarmed. Length, 6-6¼ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns. Type, in Macleay Museum; co-type, I. 3639, in South Australian Museum.

The sculpture of the elytra is somewhat similar to that of *Alittus rugipennis*, but that of the prothorax is very different. In the table it was not referred to C as the punctures on the apical slope of the elytra, although crowded, are not transversely confluent, being deeply separately impressed; and it has been associated with *oo* (although I do not know its male), as the abdomen of the male of *miracula* is so remarkable that the two species are not likely to be confused. Parts of the under-surface have a vague bluish gloss, the abdomen is paler than the upper-surface although darker than the legs, there is some fine pubescence on the apical slope of the elytra. The elytral striae are distinct, but are not sharply defined even on the apical slope: seen directly from behind, the elytra appear to have irregular striae with irregular interstices, the latter from some directions appear to be in the form of partially connected rows of granules, many of which, however, are transversely placed.

GELOPTERA STRIATIPENNIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 77 and 78.

♂. Of a dingy livid-brown, some parts with a slight metallic gloss; hind knees and parts of under-surface infuscated.

Head with crowded and rather coarse punctures, becoming much smaller on clypeus. *Prothorax* with crowded, deep, and rather large punctures; each side with two small submedian teeth. *Elytra* with dense and large punctures, in irregular double rows from base to apical slope, thence in single rows to apex; interstices sharply defined. *Abdomen* evenly convex along middle. Basal joint of four front *tarsi* strongly inflated. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$-$5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having somewhat smaller eyes, abdomen wider, and basal joint of four front tarsi much smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3496.

Readily distinguished from all others of genus by the elytral sculpture; the interstices are sharply convex and quite straight on the apical slope, where each is separated by one row of punctures, but where the rows become double they somewhat decrease in height, and in places become gently undulating. The eyes are larger and the legs and antennae longer than is usual. From some directions each shoulder appears to be feebly armed. The antennae and palpi are of uniform colour throughout. On six specimens each side of the prothorax has a small median tooth, and another between same and base, but on a seventh only the median tooth is present, a deep notch separating it from the basal angle. The sexes are readily distinguished by the tarsi, but not by the abdomen.

GELOPTERA TETRASPILOTA, n. sp.

♂. Castaneous, base of femora and elytra paler, but the latter with suture darker and with four infuscated spots; apical joint of antennae blackish.

Head with crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller on clypeus; median line rather well defined. *Prothorax* with sides subangulate about middle, near base distinctly notched; with crowded, deep punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* with crowded punctures in double rows, becoming smaller posteriorly, but even there in double or semi-double rows. Basal segment of *abdomen* flat in middle, second, third, and fourth subequal, fifth with a small median fovea. *Femora* stout, edentate; hind tibiae almost regularly dilated to apex and not much wider there than on middle pair; basal joint of four front tarsi somewhat inflated. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Acacia Creek (H. J. Carter). Type (unique), I. 3640.

The elytral spots, whilst distinct to the naked eye, are not sharply defined; on each elytron the first is median and transverse, touching the side but not the suture, the second is just below summit of apical slope and touches neither the side nor suture. The interstices between the double rows of punctures on the elytra are rather narrow and distinctly raised, and are so encroached upon by the punctures that from some directions they appear almost regularly undulated from base to apex; they cause the elytra to appear striated from base to apex, although true striae should perhaps be regarded as absent.

GELOPTERA MINIMA, n. sp.

Of a rather dingy-flavous or testaceous; under-surface somewhat darker than upper, appendages paler, but tip of antennae infuscated.

Head with numerous punctures of moderate size, smaller on front of clypeus than elsewhere; eyes fairly large, moderately notched. Antennae long and thin, second joint stouter than third and almost as long. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as median length, sides strongly rounded and subangulate about middle; with dense and rather coarse punctures, becoming sparser and irregular about middle. *Elytra* punctate-striate, punctures well defined but becoming smaller posteriorly, and somewhat crowded and irregular on basal third, especially near suture. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3116.

A very minute species, but I think correctly referred to Division I., although the angulation of the sides of the prothorax is very feeble, and on some specimens the sides about the middle appear to be quite evenly rounded; on examination from the under-surface, however, a vague angulation may be seen, even on these specimens. The canaliculation of the tibiae is unusually feeble. The sexual differences are but slight; the male has the basal joint of the four front tarsi larger than in the female, the abdomen less convex, and the apical segment with a small fovea.

GELOPTERA PALLIPES, n. sp.

Dark piceous-brown, in places almost black; head and parts of under-surface diluted with red, appendages flavous, tips of one to five apical joints of antennae infuscated.

Head with numerous punctures, becoming sparser towards base and smaller and denser on clypeus. *Prothorax* with sides strongly rounded and obtusely dentate at middle; with crowded and rather large punctures, denser on sides than middle. *Elytra* with punctures and striae much as on preceding species, except that the punctures are rather larger about the base, and slightly smaller posteriorly. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$-3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3497.

Close to the preceding species and with similar sexual differences, but larger and darker, etc. There is usually a vague metallic-green gloss on the prothorax; the tips of the elytra are usually paler than before same, the base also, and the scutellum, are usually paler than the adjacent parts. On some specimens the punctures on the head are sparser than on others; although usually rather numerous they are never crowded together.

GELOPTERA MICROCALLA, n. sp.

♂. Purple; abdomen brownish, labrum and appendages flavous, but tip of antennae infuscated.

Head with dense punctures of moderate size, larger between eyes and on base of clypeus than elsewhere, but small on lateral angles of clypeus. *Prothorax* with sides feebly undulated about middle, basal angles distinctly armed; with dense and fairly large punctures, becoming crowded on sides. *Elytra* with dense and rather large punctures on basal half, becoming somewhat larger behind shoulders, about middle subgeminate in arrangement and becoming seriate posteriorly, where, towards suture, they are confined to striae. Fourth segment of *abdomen* about once and one-half the length of third, fifth very short. *Femora* rather stout, edentate; hind tibiae not very wide at apex; basal joint of four front tarsi somewhat inflated. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Port Denison. Type in Macleay Museum.

On the type there is neither a distinct median line on the head nor a distinct impression between the eyes. A specimen originally mounted on the same card with the male is possibly the female of the species; it differs in being somewhat wider, head with a small inter-ocular fovea and with a narrow median line traceable from same to base, abdomen with fourth segment longer and fifth shorter; the head, prothorax, and sterna brassy-green, in places becoming a vivid-green, and the elytra bronzy, with green margins; the abdomen and the appendages (but only the basal joint of each antenna and the hind legs are present) are coloured as those of the type.

GELOPTERA IGNEONITENS, Baly.

Pl. vii., fig. 79.

♀. Head purple, with three oblique metallic-green lines starting from between eyes; prothorax purple, with all the margins narrowly green; scutellum green and purple; elytra bronzy-black, becoming purple towards sides, but the margins green; under-surface and legs bronzy or bronzy-green, in places purplish: antennae black, the three basal joints in places diluted with red.

Head with dense but not very large punctures, many of which are confluent, especially near the eyes: these subreniform and widely notched. *Prothorax* almost thrice as wide as the median length, each side (including the angles) with five small teeth; with dense and fairly large punctures, becoming very crowded on sides, the elevated parts with much smaller ones. *Elytra* wide: with dense punctures more or less transversely confluent almost throughout, the elevated parts with small punctures. Length, 10 mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia: Shark Bay (C. French).

An unusually large, robust species, with transverse rugosities of elytra unusually long, and giving most of the surface a somewhat vermiculate appearance, even on the apical slope, where only a few of the subsutural striae are traceable. The under-surface is rather densely pubescent, and the head is lightly so. On close examination the prothoracic punctures are seen to be of three kinds: dense and fairly large ones having a somewhat jagged appearance on the sides, much smaller but sharply-defined ones, and dense and minute ones that could easily be overlooked. Of the lateral teeth of the prothorax those at the angles are each provided with a distinct seta, of the others the subbasal one is much less defined than those in front of it.

I had the description of this species written out as new, but fortunately Mr. Arrow sent a specimen for examination that was compared with the type, although from the description I would never have considered it *igneonitens*: the specimen he sent is considerably smaller than the one in the South Australian Museum, and the colours vary somewhat, but otherwise they agree well.

GELOPTERA HARDCASTLEI, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 80.

♂. Black: palpi, three basal joints of antennae and parts of others, and the claws testaceous.

Head with rather small, crowded punctures; with three feeble impunctate spaces. Eyes unusually large. *Prothorax* less than twice as wide as the median length, sides feebly undulated about middle, basal and apical angles armed: with fairly dense punctures of moderate size, becoming larger and crowded on sides, interspaces with small punctures. *Elytra* suboblong: with dense and somewhat irregular punctures, mostly larger than on prothorax, becoming crowded, smaller, and frequently transversely confluent on apical slope, but many transversely confluent elsewhere as well. Basal segment of *abdomen* depressed in middle, fifth irregularly transversely depressed, and encroached upon by pygidium. Basal joint of each *tarsus* distinctly inflated. Length, 7½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle). Type (unique), I. 3499.

In general appearance somewhat like the following species, but narrower, eyes larger, sides of prothorax less conspicuously irregular, etc.; like that species also, it might have been referred to *Colaspoides*. The tibiae from some directions appear to be very obscurely diluted with red. There is some very short pubescence between the eyes. There are a few subsutural striae on the apical slope, but elsewhere neither striae nor interstices are well defined; but there are feeble remnants of two or three interstices on each elytron almost throughout.

Division 2.

GELOPTERA LATERICOLLIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 81.

♀. Black; labrum, palpi, four to six basal joints of antennae, and parts of some others testaceous, parts of under-surface and of legs obscurely diluted with red.

Head with rather small but crowded punctures, many of which are obliquely confluent; with a small median fovea and two small impunctate spaces; labrum almost as long as wide. Eyes distinctly notched and subreniform. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as median length, each side with a distinct notch on each side of middle; with moderately dense and fairly large, deep punctures, interspersed with numerous small ones. *Elytra* suboblong; sides with dense, coarse, and frequently transversely confluent punctures, becoming smaller about base and much smaller about middle; striae and interstices distinct on apical slope only. *Legs* stout; front femora lightly but distinctly dentate. Length, 10-10½ mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection and H. J. Carter), Endeavour River (Macleay Museum). Type, I. 3043.

This species might have been referred to *Colaspoides*, and to the vicinity of such species as *similis* and *parvidens*, but as the undulation of the sides of prothorax is very pronounced it was referred to the present genus, several species of which have dentate femora; in general appearance it is close to the species identified (with doubt) by the late Rev. T. Blackburn as *G. duboulayi*. The upper-surface has in places a vague brassy gloss, and the under-surface a greenish one. The head is clothed with short pubescence. The labrum is of quite unusual length.

GELOPTERA TIBIALIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., figs. 125 and 126.

♂. Bronzy; appendages testaceous, in places infuscated.

Head with crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller and denser on clypeus. Eyes rather widely notched. *Prothorax* somewhat uneven, each side with a conspicuous median tooth; with dense and fairly coarse punctures, almost or quite absent from three feebly-elevated submedian spaces. *Elytra* uneven; with dense and coarse punctures; striae and interstices well defined on apical slope. Basal segment of *abdomen* with a conspicuous conical tubercle in middle of apex, fourth depressed in middle of apex, and in middle before same with a feeble tubercle, sides encroaching on fifth, fifth with a wide median fovea. Front *femora* lightly but acutely dentate; hind tibiae with a wide, thin, and somewhat curved apical flange, wider than the following joint and about the same length; basal joint of four front tarsi inflated. Length, 4½-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen evenly convex and simple, hind tibiae without the apical flange, and in the basal joint of four front tarsi being smaller.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection and H. J. Carter): Coen River (H. Hacker and W. D. Dodd), Cairns (E. Allen and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3500.

Readily distinguishable from all other species by the abdomen and hind tibiae of the male; the former, owing to the pygidium, appears to be composed of six segments. The under-surface has usually a greenish gloss, but in places is obscurely diluted with red. From five to eight of the apical joints of antennae, the hind knees (or all of them), middle of tibiae, and three basal joints of tarsi, are more or less deeply infuscated. On many specimens there are some small impunctate spaces on the head, but they are frequently absent; on the elytra, as well as on the prothorax, several small spaces, owing to absence of coarse punctures, appear like feebly-elevated tubercles.

GELOPTERA CONCINNA, n. sp.

♂. Golden-red; under-surface bronzy-green, becoming brassy in places, labrum and appendages flavous.

Head with crowded punctures of moderate size, somewhat smaller on front of clypeus than elsewhere, and in places longitudinally confluent. *Prothorax* rather strongly convex, sides feebly undulated; punctures as dense as on head, but somewhat larger. *Elytra* with punctures of almost even size throughout, but somewhat larger than on prothorax, and posteriorly becoming confined to striae. Front *femora* lightly but acutely dentate. Length, 3½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3501.

In some lights the elytra appear to have narrow green margins. Although the elytral punctures (except on parts of the apical slope) are not in regular striae they appear to be in almost regular rows,. but about the basal third a few are transversely confluent. There are but seven joints of one antenna (and less of the other) present on the type, and these are entirely pale, but the tips of the palpi are infuscated.

GELOPTERA ANGULICOLLIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 82.

♀. Bronzy; under-surface reddish-castaneous, appendages paler, but tip of antennae infuscated.

Head with dense punctures of moderate size, larger on base of clypeus and smaller on front of same than elsewhere; an irregular depression between eyes, and a narrowly impressed median line. *Prothorax* with sides distinctly armed at base and apex, sides obliquely dilated to middle, which is conspicuously angulate but not dentate; with rather large punctures, crowded on sides, but somewhat sparser on disc. *Elytra* suboblong, not very long; sutural half with subgeminate punctures, becoming confined to striae on apical slope, lateral portions with crowded and irregular punctures, many of which are irregularly confluent. Flanks of *prosternum* with rather dense punctures. *Abdomen* strongly convex; fifth segment with a distinct carina along middle. *Femora* stout, front pair lightly dentate; hind tibiae rather elongate, not very wide at apex. Length, 5-5½ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Wilson (H. J. Carter). Type, I. 3643.

The tooth of the front femora, although in itself very small and from some directions invisible, is rendered fairly conspicuous by being the summit of an angular inflation. The tarsi and the strongly convex abdomen are indicative that the three specimens before me are females, but the conspicuously carinated abdomen should be a useful aid to identification. In general appearance it is like some species of *Agetinus*. On one specimen the upper-surface has a vague bluish gloss, this being especially the case with the punctures. On each elytron there are several feebly-elevated interstices, of which the most conspicuous one forms the dividing line between the subgeminate and the crowded punctures, but it is traceable neither to base nor apex.

GELOPTERA ILLIDGEI, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green, with a golden gloss, parts of under-surface brassy; labrum and appendages flavous, but tips of antennae and of palpi infuscated.

Head with very dense (and in places confluent) punctures of rather small size, a small impunctate elevation near each antenna. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as the median length, each side with a small median tooth; with dense, deep, and fairly-large punctures, more crowded on sides than on disc, with much smaller punctures scattered about. *Elytra* with dense and fairly large punctures, transversely confluent with conspicuous transverse ridges over most of the surface; striae present only on parts of apical slope. Basal segment of *abdomen* depressed in middle, fifth transversely impressed and encroached upon by pygidium. Front *femora* lightly dentate, the hind ones widely but obtusely dentate; four front tarsi with basal joint greatly inflated. Length, 5½-6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (R. Illidge). Type, I. 3502.

This and the following species are certainly congeneric with *Edusa singularis* (synonymous with *Colaspis jugularis)*, but I refer them all to *Geloptera*, on account of the conspicuously dentate sides of prothorax; the two have some short and sparse golden pubescence about apex of elytra; it could easily be overlooked, but from certain directions is fairly distinct. The hind femora appear to be largely angulate, with the summit of the angular portion truncated. A second specimen differs from the type in being of a greenish-bronze colour.

There are two specimens of this species in the British Museum from Moreton Bay; one is of a bluish-green, the other is coloured as the type.

GELOPTERA LATERIDENS, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green; labrum and appendages flavous, under-surface somewhat darker.

Head with rather small, crowded punctures; becoming smaller and denser on clypeus, and smaller and sparser towards base; a smooth impunctate space near each antenna. *Prothorax* not twice as wide as median length, each side conspicuously bidentate about middle; with dense and rather large punctures on sides, becoming sparser about middle. Elytra with dense and rather coarse punctures, in places transversely confluent; striation distinct only on apical slope near suture. *Abdomen* gently convex, fifth segment depressed in middle and encroached upon by pygidium. Front *femora* strongly and acutely dentate; basal joint of four front tarsi somewhat inflated. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen). Type (unique), I. 3503.

The under-surface of the type, although not at all metallic, except on parts of the prosternum, has the peculiarly livid appearance that is sometimes indicative of immaturity, and the three terminal joints of antennae are missing; but the species is so abundantly distinct by other characters that I have not hesitated to describe it. It is readily distinguished from the preceding species by the sides of prothorax, and by the hind femora; the tibiae are also much less conspicuously canaliculate. Each basal and apical angle of the prothorax is provided with an elongate seta. In structure it is close to *jugularis*, but the type is of a much more vivid green than any specimen I have seen of that species, the male of which has also a distinct round fovea on the fifth segment of abdomen and the basal joint of the front tarsi decidedly shorter and wider; its prothorax is also more uneven and with different punctures.

TERILLUS.

This genus appears to have been regarded as one to which almost any doubtful pubescent species could be referred.

TERILLUS ROTUNDICOLLIS, Chp.

There is nothing in the generic description of this species, or of the short specific one, inconsistent with its being *Geloptera nodosa*. The elytra were described as having three interrupted costae, but on *nodosa* each has really four or five, the outer or the two outer ones being smaller, more posterior, and even more broken up into granules than the others. The antennae were described as flavous-brown, and are figured as considerably paler than on *nodosa;* the figure also represents the costae as starting almost in a line, whereas on *nodosa* the one near the suture is considerably in advance of the others; the figure also represents the elytra as being arcuate towards and obtusely bimucronate at apex, but these may be artistic exaggerations. Whilst not stating definitely, therefore, that the names are synonymous, I consider it probable that if the type, or an authenticated specimen of either, could be compared with the other type, they would be found to be identical. In any case I believe them to be absolutely congeneric, and, as *nodosa* appears to have been correctly referred to *Geloptera*, that the genus *Terillus* cannot be maintained.(87)

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(87) Of the other species referred to *Terillus*, *vittatus*, Baly, is synonymous with *Geloptera nodosa; squamosus*, Baly (certainly), *perplexus,* Baly, and *duboulayi,* Baly (probably), belong to *Megasceloides; foveolatus*, Baly, is a *Tomyris; porosus*, Jac., *micans*, Blackb., *politus*, Blackb., and *carinatus*, Blackb., belong to *Alittus;* and *suturalis*, Blackb., to *Edusa*.

Agetinus.

Of this genus Lefevre described the sides of the prothorax as angularly undulated, and the tibiae as simple. But even on many specimens of the typical species the sides of the prothorax are evenly rounded in the middle; evidently Blackburn regarded the sides of the prothorax as of minor importance, as in *aequalis* they are not at all angulate in the middle. In *subcostatus* the tibiae are strongly ridged, but the four hind ones are not notched near the outer apex (as in *Rhyparida*, *Tomyris*, etc.); but on several species (including *aequalis*) here referred to the genus, the front tibiae are conspicuously notched, so that they cannot be regarded as simple. Of the other species referred by Lefevre to the genus I am regarding *Geloptera geniculata* as a true *Geloptera* (although it is very close in many respects to *subcostatus*), and as but doubtfully synonymous with *corinthius; Colaspis jugularis* is also regarded as belonging to *Geloptera; Colaspis australis* may be almost anything from its description. In the majority of species the elytra have several oblique impunctate spaces, and on a few of them these are moderately elevated, giving a subcostate appearance to those organs. The front margins of the prosternal episterna are oblique and usually quite straight, the flanks have fairly large punctures, usually sharply defined, but occasionally partly obscured by shagreening. All have edentate femora. On all of them the second and third joints of the antennae are subequal, or the second is slightly (sometimes distinctly) the longer, the five apical joints are stouter than the five preceding ones, and the eleventh is usually about once and one-fourth the length of tenth. The colour of the legs is sometimes variable. *Aequalis*, *obliquus*, and *admirabilis* are very different in general appearance to *subcostatus*, and should it be eventually decided to regard the genus as forming a section only of *Geloptera*, it may be desirable to generically separate them. Following is a table of the species:—

A. Elytra strongly convex along middle.
  a. Greatest elevation of elytra distinctly near base ... ... *obliquus*
  aa. Greatest elevation not distinctly near base.
    b. Some punctures on apical slope of elytra transversely confluent ... ... *admirabilis*
    bb. No punctures transversely confluent there *aequalis*
AA. Elytra gently convex.
  B. Medio-apical punctures of prothorax longitudinally confluent ... ... *confluens*
  BB. Punctures at apex not so confluent.
    C. Prothorax with a conspicuous impunctate median line on basal half ... ... *cicatricosus*

CC. Prothorax without a distinct median line.
  * Front femora lightly dentate ... ... *croesus*
  ** Front femora edentate.
    D. Above average size and with comparatively large punctures.
      c. Subcostate appearance of elytra conspicuous ... ... *subcostatus*
      cc. Subcostate appearance very feeble or wanting ... ... *hackeri*
    DD. Much smaller and with much smaller punctures.
      E. Subcostate appearance of elytra wanting ... ... *abjectus*
      EE. Subcostate appearance more or less conspicuous.
        F. Hind tibiae not suddenly dilated at apex.
          d. Middle tibiae suddenly dilated at apex ... ... *compositus*
          dd. Middle tibiae not so dilated *cacozelus*
        FF. Hind tibiae suddenly dilated at apex.
          G. Front tibiae triangularly notched at apex ... ... *nitidivirgatus*
          GG. Front tibiae not triangularly notched ... ... *juvencus*

NOTES ON TABLE.

A. Their lateral slopes are curious; see notes under *aequalis*.

F. Their hind tibiae are wider at apex than elsewhere, but the increase in width is almost regular from about the apical third. On FF. the tibiae are suddenly dilated there, the outer apex appearing almost equilaterally triangular.

d. See pl. viii., figs. 129 and 130.

AGETINUS SUBCOSTATUS, Chp.

Noda tasmanica, Jac.

Pl. vii., fig. 85.

This species is the type of *Agetinus* (*Agetus*, *n. pr.* of Chapuis); the sides of the prothorax were described by Chapuis as "dilatés arrondis au milieu, ondulés-anguleux"; by Lefevre they were stated to be "in medio ampliato-rotundatus, ibique angulato-undulatus." The genus belongs to the *Colaspitae*, tabulated by Lefevre as having prothorax "with sides more or less dentate or undulated," as against "sides entire" of *Ipheimeitae*.

There are in the Museum several specimens identified by Mr. Blackburn as *subcostatus*, and one received by him from Dr. Chapuis as a co-type. This latter specimen agrees well with the figure, and its identity does not seem open to question. The prothorax on Chapuis' co-type, and on several other specimens in the Museum, has each side obtusely subangulate in two places about the middle, but on many specimens they are quite evenly rounded. The colour, whilst usually bronzy or brassy, also varies considerably, many specimens being blue, or deep bluish-green with purple reflections, or entirely purple, except that the legs and antennae are more or less reddish (occasionally, however, the femora are more or less dark, sometimes with a metallic gloss). The species is common in many parts of South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, and specimens from the latter State were named *Noda tasmanica* by Jacoby; there are also two specimens in the Macleay Museum labelled as from Port Denison, in Queensland.

AGETINUS AEQUALIS, Blackb.

Pl. viii., figs. 127 and 128.

The type, and a co-type, of this species are in the Museum. The legs are stout; the tibiae longitudinally canaliculate and dilated to the apex, each of the front ones has a conspicuous subtriangular notch near the apex due to a portion of the apex being scooped out for the reception of the base of the tarsus, so that when viewed from below the apex appears to be terminated by a thin flange. The notch is invisible from directly above, but from behind it is very conspicuous; it is bounded posteriorly by a triangular tooth. In general appearance the species is very unlike the typical one *(subaequalis)*, but as the front tibiae are much as on *nitidivirgatus*, it may be as well to leave it in *Agetinus*. In addition to the specimens mentioned there are numerous others identified as *aequalis* by the late Rev. T. Blackburn; but these differ in being smaller and green, or brassy-green, or blue, or purple. They all have the elytra strongly convex along the middle, and from the suture to the margin each has a curious sloping (almost obliquely flattened) appearance, so that a section across the middle would be almost triangular. The elytral costae are so extremely feeble that it would be better to regard them as absent. The male differs from the female in having the abdomen slightly less convex, more depressed at the sides and the apical segment with a small fovea; the front tarsi (more especially the basal joint) are also wider.

There are also in the Museum four males from Darwin (G. F. Hill's No. 65) that perhaps represent a variety. They are brassy like the type, but considerably smaller, and the abdominal fovea is decidedly larger and quite circular. The front tibiae are more acutely produced outwards at the apex, and the notch is less distinct from behind, although quite distinct from certain directions.

AGETINUS OBLIQUUS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 86.

Golden-green, under-surface brassy; femora, tibiae, palpi, and basal half of antennae reddish, apical half of antennae and tarsi more or less infuscated.

Head finely shagreened, somewhat irregular between eyes; with dense punctures of moderate size. *Prothorax* with sides scarcely rounded, but rapidly decreasing in width from base to apex; punctures much as on head. *Elytra* strongly convex, greatest height near scutellum, sides obliquely flattened; with dense punctures of fairly large size, becoming smaller towards suture, and a few confluent behind shoulders, interspaces with minute ones; a few well-defined striae on apical slope. *Abdomen* with a round apical fovea. *Legs* stout; tibiae strongly ridged, triangularly dilated at apex, the front pair conspicuously notched at the outer apex; tarsi wide. Length, 4¼-4½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd), Cooktown (H. J. Carter). Type, I. 3296.

With the curious front tibiae and sloping sides of elytra of *aequalis*, but differs from that species, and from the following one, in the suture being very decidedly more elevated towards the base, so that when viewed from the sides their greatest elevation is quite distinctly seen to be near the base; on *aequalis* and on the following species the sutural slope is much more gradual, so that from various points of view almost any part of the basal third may appear to be the highest part. The labrum is of a dingy-red. The elytral punctures are decidedly larger than the prothoracic ones; except on the apical slope there are no distinctly elevated spaces, although feeble remnants of impunctate lines may be traced on some specimens; although dense the punctures could scarcely be regarded as crowded, neither are they lineate in arrangement, but on some specimens the remnants of impunctate lines appear to divide them into longitudinal areas. Three specimens differ from the types in having the upper surface of a golden-red, but becoming green on sides of elytra; another is golden-purple, and two others have the upper-surface entirely purple, the under-surface also purple, but becoming green in parts; they are probably all males.

AGETINUS ADMIRABILIS, n. sp.

Of a vivid green, parts of under-surface brassy; labrum and appendages more or less reddish, but parts of antennae infuscated.

Head shagreened, somewhat irregularly impressed between eyes, with a feeble median line; with dense punctures of moderate size; clypeus semicircularly incised. *Prothorax* and *legs* as in preceding species. *Elytra* rather strongly convex, sides somewhat obliquely flattened, greatest height submedian; with dense punctures, distinctly larger than on prothorax, and many transversely confluent; a few moderate subsutural striae on apical slope, but elsewhere without defined lines. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$-4 mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia: King Sound (W. W. Froggatt). Type, I. 3401.

With the curious front tibiae of *aequalis*, but differs from that species in the elytra between the suture and sides more evenly rounded, with punctures rather more crowded and frequently transversely confluent, many of the punctures on and at the sides of the apical slope are confluent, whereas on *aequalis* the elytra are usually without any confluent punctures, and even when a few are present these are confined to the vicinity of the shoulders. Of six specimens, all of a vivid green, under examination four have the front tarsi slightly wider than those of the others, the abdomen less convex, longitudinally depressed on each side, and the apical segment with a small round fovea. They appear to be males. Each of the others, however, has a larger fovea on the apical segment, and one of these has a short soft projection issuing from the tip of the abdomen and tipped with two minute processes, so it is evidently the tip of an ovipositor. The punctures on the clypeus are usually, but not always, smaller than on other parts of the head.

AGETINUS CONFLUENS, n. sp.

Brassy, in some places brassy-green; labrum and appendages reddish, but tips of some antennal joints infuscated.

Head with very dense and frequently confluent punctures, median line ill-defined; clypeus slightly depressed. *Prothorax* with moderately rounded sides, greatest width submedian, with an ill-defined but fairly distinct median line; with very dense and mostly longitudinally confluent punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* moderately long, gently convex; with rather large asperate punctures, crowded on basal half and becoming smaller posteriorly; apical slope with well-defined striae separated by conspicuous ridges, some of the latter traceable, but less distinctly so, almost to base. *Legs* moderately stout; tibiae strongly ridged and dilated at outer apex. Length, 3¼-3½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler); New South Wales: Whitton (A. M. Lea); South Australia: Nuriootpa (J. G. O. Tepper). Type, I. 3414.

The punctures of prothorax and sculpture of elytra should render this species very distinct. From some directions the outer apex of the front tibiae appears to be almost evenly rounded, but from others it appears to terminate in an acutely triangular tooth. The abdomen is non-foveate on the four specimens under examination, but as one of these has the basal joint of the front tarsi distinctly larger than on the others, it is probably a male, and the others females (one certainly is, as its ovipositor is extended). Three specimens have the clypeus and sides of elytra greenish, but on another no green is present.

AGETINUS CICATRICOSUS, n. sp.

♂. Brassy; base of antennae and tip of tibiae of a more or less dingy-red.

Head rather strongly convex, with a distinct but rather small inter-ocular fovea; with dense punctures of moderate size, smaller about fovea than elsewhere, and becoming confluent towards sides. *Prothorax* with strongly rounded sides, with an impunctate median line very conspicuous on basal half; with dense punctures of moderate size, in places obliquely or transversely confluent, but separately impressed in middle of apex. *Elytra* rather elongate, with fairly large, crowded, asperate punctures, frequently transversely confluent, even posteriorly; suture and remnants of costae shining. Apical segment of *abdomen* flattened in middle. *Legs* stout; tibiae strongly ridged, outer apex dilated; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly dilated. Length, 3¾-4½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more convex, legs thinner, and basal joint of four front tarsi much smaller.

Hab.—Western Australia: Vasse River (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3563.

A narrow species, at first glance suggestive of *Geloptera nodosa* in miniature. Differs from all the costate species of the genus by the shining median line on prothorax. The elytral costae are more or less broken up, but the one near the suture is occasionally traceable throughout; there are no distinct elytral striae except a rather feeble subsutural one on the apical slope; the running together of the punctures is especially conspicuous behind the shoulders, where some of the transverse ridges are traceable almost from the suture to the side. The antennae are sometimes entirely dark, as are also the legs; on several specimens parts of the upper-surface are obscurely purplish. The elytra are very feebly pubescent posteriorly.

AGETINUS HACKERI, n. sp.

♂. Brassy; labrum and appendages more or less reddish. *Head* shallowly impressed in middle; with dense punctures of moderate size, becoming small on front of clypeus. *Prothorax* with sides strongly rounded, about the middle frequently subangulate, with dense punctures of moderate size, becoming larger and more crowded on sides, with some feebly-elevated impunctate spaces. *Elytra* short and wide, costae either absent or represented by feeble remnants only; with dense and fairly large punctures, frequently transversely confluent; apical slope with numerous small tubercles or obtuse granules, and without striae, except one on each side of suture. *Abdomen* with a small apical fovea. *Legs* stout; tibiae distinctly ridged, somewhat dilated at apex, the front ones notched at outer apex; basal joint of each tarsus dilated. Length, 5¼-6½ mm.

♀. Differs in being more robust, abdomen more convex and non-foveate, and basal joint of tarsi smaller.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Blackburn's collection), Galston (D. Dumbrell), Lawson, Mittagong (A. M. Lea), National Park, Sydney (H. J. Carter and Lea); Queensland: Stradbrooke Island (H. Hacker). Type, I. 3564.

In size and general appearance close to *subcostatus*, but elytra without the conspicuous flat costae of that species; on some specimens, however, there is an appearance in places as of remnants of same. On many specimens each side of prothorax is feebly angulate about the middle, but frequently it is quite evenly rounded. The labrum is usually dark in the middle, but varies from entirely pale to entirely dark; usually the second to fifth joints of antennae are entirely pale, and the under-surface of the first and of the sixth and seventh are pale, but occasionally only parts of the three basal joints are pale; the apical joints of the palpi are dark; usually only the tarsi are black, but occasionally the legs are entirely black; on an occasional specimen many of the elytral punctures have a greenish or purplish gloss. The impunctate spaces on the prothorax are neither sharply defined nor large, and occasionally are altogether absent, they usually appear to be in three transverse series, of which the median series (composed of from four to six spaces) is generally more distinct than the others. The transverse ridges between the confluent punctures on the elytra are very conspicuous except posteriorly, where they are replaced by small irregular elevations, appearing like irregularly rounded granules or small tubercles, much more conspicuous on some specimens than on others; on one specimen the left elytron only has a large rounded tubercle.

AGETINUS ABJECTUS, n. sp.

♂. Brassy; parts of antennae and of palpi reddish.

Head rather strongly convex about base, with a shallow median impression; with rather dense punctures of medium or small size, rather smaller and sparser behind middle than in front. Second joint of antennae distinctly longer than third. *Prothorax* with strongly and evenly rounded sides; with small and fairly numerous punctures in middle, becoming denser and larger on sides. *Elytra* with fairly large punctures on basal half, becoming smaller and sublineate in arrangement posteriorly, and nowhere confluent. *Abdomen* feebly depressed in middle of apex. *Legs* stout; tibiae strongly ridged, almost evenly dilated to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi dilated. Length, 2¾-3¼ mm.

♀. Differs in having abdomen more strongly convex, legs thinner, and basal joint of four front tarsi smaller.

Hab.—New South Wales (Blackburn's collection): Galston (D. Dumbrell), Sydney (A. M. Lea, British Museum, from C. Darwin); Tasmania (Blackburn): Hobart, Huon River (Lea).

A minute species, with the oblique lines on elytra scarcely or not at all traceable; about the middle the elytral punctures become subgeminate in arrangement, and on the apical slope they are in almost regular rows; striation, however, is absent posteriorly, except close to the suture and sides. An occasional specimen has a vague greenish gloss; usually three or four basal joints of antennae (except the upper-surface of the first) and the basal joints of the palpi are obscurely reddish.

AGETINUS COMPOSITUS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 129.

Brassy; second and third joints of antennae, and under-surface of first, of a dingy-red.

Finely shagreened. *Head* rather strongly convex about base, with a small median impression; punctures fairly dense and rather small. *Prothorax* with strongly and evenly rounded sides; punctures much as on head. *Elytra* with moderate punctures about base, becoming smaller posteriorly, but at extreme apex somewhat increasing in size, from near base in more or less conspicuous semi-double rows. *Tibiae* distinctly ridged, apex distinctly but not suddenly dilated; basal joint of four front tarsi wide. Length, 4¼ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3565.

Considerably smaller than *subcostatus*, prothorax with much smaller punctures, sides without the least irregularity about middle, and elytra with the impunctate lines not distinctly elevated above the adjacent parts. On each elytron there are six impunctate lines, the first three (including the suture) separated by semi-double rows of punctures, the others separated by two semi-double rows. The abdomen of the type is not foveate, the apical segment being but feebly depressed at the middle of the apex, but the tarsi appear to be masculine.

AGETINUS CACOZELUS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 130.

Bronzy, in places brassy; parts of appendages reddish.

Finely shagreened. *Head* with a feeble median impression; with dense but rather small punctures. *Prothorax* with strongly and evenly rounded sides; disc with numerous small punctures, becoming larger and crowded on sides. *Elytra* with crowded and fairly large subasperate punctures on basal third, transversely confluent near shoulders, and sublineate in arrangement in places. *Tibiae* distinctly ridged, somewhat dilated at apex (but not suddenly so). Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3566.

Close to *juvencus*, but four hind tibiae less dilated at apex, upper-surface with denser and more distinct punctures, and shining lines on elytra much less noticeable; from the preceding species it differs in being narrower, middle tibiae less dilated at apex and elytral punctures decidedly coarser, the subcostate appearance of the elytra is less defined and the subgeminate arrangement of the punctures less pronounced and for a shorter distance; the abdomen is much as on the type of that species, but, as the basal joint of no tarsus is dilated, the type is almost certainly a female. Parts of the six basal joints of antennae and the tip of each tibia are more or less reddish.

AGETINUS NITIDIVIRGATUS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., figs. 131 and 157.

♂. Brassy or bronzy; parts of appendages more or less reddish.

Head with a small median impression; with dense punctures of moderate size. *Prothorax* with strongly and evenly rounded sides; disc with rather small and not very dense punctures, becoming denser towards and crowded on sides. *Elytra* with fairly large punctures, about base fairly dense and with smaller punctures interspersed, apex with crowded punctures, elsewhere with small ones divided into well-defined areas by shining lines. Fifth segment of *abdomen* incurved to middle of apex, feebly depressed across middle. *Legs* stout; tibiae strongly ridged, apex of each triangularly inflated, front pair notched at outer apex; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly dilated. Length, 4-4½ mm.

♀. Differs in having abdomen more strongly convex, legs thinner, and basal joint of four front tarsi much smaller.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River (Blackburn's collection and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3567.

The elytra have a conspicuously striped appearance, but the smooth spaces are not elevated as on *subcostatus;* it also differs from that species in being smaller, narrower, more convex, and more ovate, punctures much smaller, and tibiae more dilated. In some respects it is close to *compositus*, but is decidedly narrower, and the tibiae are different. From one point of view the front tibiae appear much as in the figure of that of the following species, but from others the notch is very evident, but on that species from no direction does it appear deeply notched at apex. The first six joints of antennae (wholly or in part), basal joints of palpi, tibiae, and parts of femora and of tarsi are reddish. The punctures on the head are sometimes almost evenly distributed, except that behind the eyes they are usually somewhat confluent, and denser than elsewhere, but on many specimens they are sparser and smaller about the middle towards the base than elsewhere; the median impression is usually shallow, but on one specimen is fairly deep. The sides of the elytra are scarcely visibly pubescent posteriorly; each elytron has three distinct oblique lines, impunctate or almost so; adjacent to them the punctures are more or less seriate in arrangement, with smaller scattered ones between the rows; towards the sides, however, the punctures are denser; the base, sides, and apex are shagreened.

AGETINUS JUVENCUS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., figs. 132 and 133.

♀. Brassy or bronzy, parts of antennae obscurely reddish.

Head evenly convex, without a median impression; with rather dense and small punctures, more crowded in front and behind eyes than elsewhere. Second joint of antennae distinctly longer than third. *Prothorax* and *elytra* much as on preceding species, except that the punctures are slightly denser and on the elytra rather more sharply defined. *Tibiae* distinctly ridged, the four hind ones triangularly dilated at outer apex.

Hab.—Western Australia: King George Sound (Macleay Museum), Swan River (Blackburn's collection and A. M. Lea), Bunbury (Lea), Capel River (W. D. Dodd); Perth, Albany (British Museum). Type, I. 3568.

There are six specimens before me, apparently all females; in general appearance they are like small ones of the preceding species (in fact, both the late Rev. T. Blackburn and I had them mixed with that species), but with legs entirely dark, tibiae less dilated at apex, and front ones notched near outer apex; from *compositus* it differs in being smaller and narrower, and elytra with more conspicuous punctures. On some specimens the antennae (from above) appear to be entirely dark, but usually the second and third, and the under-surface of the first, and of the fourth and fifth, are more or less obscurely reddish.

A specimen from South Australia (Lucindale, B. A. Feuerheerdt) is probably a male of this species, but it has the elytra rather more parallel-sided, prothoracic punctures more conspicuous and somewhat sparser, smooth spaces on elytra more sharply defined, and tibiae somewhat wider at apex; on its head from certain directions a vague median impression may be seen, but on the females such an impression is visible from no direction; its abdomen has a feeble longitudinal depression, and the basal joint of the four front tarsi is somewhat dilated.

AGETINUS CROESUS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 134.

♀. Bright golden-red; labrum and appendages more or less reddish, but labrum infuscated in middle and palpi at tip, and six or seven apical joints of antennae black.

Head with a sulcate median line; with crowded but rather small punctures, mostly longitudinally or obliquely confluent, but separately impressed on clypeus. Eyes feebly notched. Antennae not very long, second to sixth joints subequal in length, the five following ones distinctly wider. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as median length, sides evenly rounded, angles very feebly armed; with rather dense punctures of moderate or small size, separately impressed on disc, conspicuously transversely confluent on sides. *Scutellum* semicircular; with rather dense, minute punctures. *Elytra* short, scarcely wider than prothorax; with fairly dense punctures of moderate size, becoming larger (and often transversely confluent) behind shoulders, in places in subgeminate rows, the interspaces with minute punctures; striation of apical slope distinct towards suture and sides, feeble elsewhere. Flanks of *prosternum* with fairly large and dense punctures and fine striae. *Abdomen* rather strongly convex. *Legs* short and stout; front femora subangulate and lightly dentate; tibiae longitudinally canaliculate and dilated to apex, the front ones rather suddenly narrowed near base. Length, 4-4¼ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: King George Sound. Type, in Macleay Museum; co-type, I. 3649, in South Australian Museum.

A very beautiful species which it does not seem desirable to leave unnamed, although there are but two females of it before me. From some directions parts of the under-surface appear more or less greenish, but from others the same parts are scarcely different to the upper-surface. The sides of the prothorax might quite fairly be regarded as strigose. The upper apex of the four front tibiae, when viewed from along the upper edge, appear to be triangularly notched.

ALITTUS.

This genus is unsatisfactorily close to *Colaspoides;* indeed, but for the clothing of the head and prothorax (and even this is sometimes very slight), I should have referred all the species in the Museum to that genus. Four of the species *(micans, carinatus, politus,* and *porosus)* were previously referred to *Terillus.* The species in the Museum may be thus tabulated:—

A. Prothorax with a distinct median channel ... *porosus (? foveolatus)*
AA. Prothorax with a distinct median carina ... *macleayi*
AAA. Prothorax with neither distinct channel nor carina.
  B. Elytra distinctly clothed ... ... *scutellaris*
  BB. Elytra with extreme tip only clothed, and that very indistinctly.
    C. Apical half of elytra with numerous disconnected tubercles ... ... *rugipennis*
    CC. Apical half without such.
      D. Size large ... ... *micans*
      DD. Size smaller ... ... *politus*

ALITTUS FOVEOLATUS, Chp.

Terillus porosus, Jac. (?).

Pl. vii., fig. 87.

In these Transactions *(Ante*, 1898, p. 232) Mr. Blackburn, from information received from Mr. Jacoby, noted these names, together with *T. micans*, as being synonymous. But if Jacoby had information leading him to consider *foveolatus* and *porosus* synonymous, most certainly he was wrong in also so treating *micans;* although they all belong to the genus *Alittus.*

A. foveolatus was described as from Port Denison and figured (pl. cxviii., fig. 2); the figure was not referred to at the description, and was apparently overlooked by both entomologists named ; but it shows an insect having sides of prothorax quite straight and narrowing to apex, agreeing with the description "bords latéraux tout à fait droits, convergents en avant" ; moreover, the sides were specially mentioned in comparison with those of *Dermorhytis.* Lefevre (Cat., p. 23) also described the sides as "rectis, versus apicem attenuatis" ; whereas the sides of *micans* (there are ten named specimens from the Blackburn collection in the Museum, and from the original locality, Northern Territory) are quite strongly rounded.

T. porosus was described as from Cooktown, and as having the prothorax "longitudinally obsoletely sulcate from base to apex." There are before me, from the Endeavour River (Cooktown is at the mouth of that river), three specimens that agree well with Jacoby's description, and these differ from *micans* in having the sides of the prothorax obliquely converging from base to apex (practically straight except at the extreme ends), and with a conspicuous median channel from base to apex (on *micans* there is occasionally a feeble longitudinal impression about the apex, but it is usually altogether absent), and there are numerous other distinctions in the colour, clothing, punctures, etc.

I am even doubtful as to *porosus* being a synonym of *foveolatus;* the latter was described as having elytra with "fovеóles assez larges et profondes" ; and figured as having rows of very large punctures or seriate foveae. Lefevre described the elytra as "longitudinaliter foveolata." Whereas the elytra of *porosus* are not foveate, but punctate, and the punctures are very irregular in distribution.

ALITTUS MICANS, Blackb. (formerly *Terillus).*

Pl. vii., fig. 88.

This species is not a synonym of *foveolatus* or *porosus.* See preceding note.

ALLITUS SCUTELLARIS, n. sp.

♂. Rather pale castaneous or testaceous, in places with a brassy, or brassy-green, or purplish gloss ; suture infuscated. Clothed with rather dense, short, silken pubescence, sparser and shorter on elytra than elsewhere, except that the scutellum is glabrous.

Head with crowded punctures of small or moderate size ; with a fairly distinct median impression. Second joint of antennae much shorter than third. *Prothorax* with sides moderately and evenly rounded, but base distinctly wider than apex ; with dense punctures of moderate size, but leaving several feebly elevated on subtuberculate spaces about middle, the interspaces with numerous small punctures. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax; with numerous rather large punctures, in places seriate in arrangement, but with numerous transverse irregular ridges or costae, on most of basal two-thirds, on apical third with series of small depressed tubercles, or large granules of irregular shapes. Flanks of *prosternum* with numerous punctures, but partially concealed by clothing. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a rather wide shallow basal depression. *Legs* stout; femora edentate; tibiae dilated at apex and with many acute ridges; basal joint of front tarsi strongly dilated. Length, 5-7¼ mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more strongly and evenly convex, non-foveate, and in the front tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland (H. J. Carter); Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Coen and Stewart Rivers (W. D. Dodd), Endeavour and Bloomfield Rivers (C. French), Charters Towers and Cairns (H. Hacker). Type, I. 3595.

In general appearance fairly close to *carinatus*, but striation less pronounced posteriorly, and transverse sculpture of elytra towards base quite evident and strong, more conspicuously clothed, etc.; the interstices on *carinatus*, *micans*, and *porosus* on the apical slope are usually entire, although somewhat undulated, but on the present species they are broken up into series of granules or small tubercles. The metallic gloss is always conspicuous on the head, prothorax, and base of elytra, the scutellum and the subtuberculate parts of the pronotum are nearly always purplish; on the male the upper-surface of the head frequently appears to be brassy, without a trace of the castaneous colour showing; the antennae are usually somewhat paler than the legs, the latter are sometimes feebly infuscated in places. On the elytra the pubescence, although distinct, is confined to the depressed parts. The median impression on the head is usually distinct, but is occasionally rather feeble; on some specimens it becomes almost subfoveate towards the base. Two specimens from Mr. French were sent as from Roebuck Bay (North-western Australia).

ALITTUS MACLEAYI, n. sp.

♂. Flavous or castaneo-flavous, in places with a bright metallic gloss; suture infuscated. Head, prothorax, and under-surface with short, and not very dense, silken pubescence, tip of elytra very feebly clothed.

Head with dense and rather small punctures; with a distinct impression along middle, and with a small polished impunctate space near each antenna. Second joint of antennae less than half the length of third. *Prothorax* with feebly rounded sides, distinctly decreasing in width from base to apex, with dense punctures of moderate size, the interspaces with minute ones; with several feebly elevated spaces along each side of middle, and with a distinct median carina. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, with rather large, deep punctures, in numerous more or less irregular series. Flanks of *prosternum* with conspicuous punctures and feebly striated, but close to coxae without punctures and conspicuously striated. *Abdomen* with fourth segment as long as third and fourth combined, fifth transversely depressed in middle. *Femora* edentate; tibiae somewhat dilated at apex, all with numerous acute ridges; basal joint of front tarsi inflated. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the fourth segment of abdomen no longer than third, the fifth convex in middle, and in the front tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Somerset (C. French), Cairns district (A. M. Lea), Port Denison; New South Wales (Macleay Museum). Type, I. 3596.

In general appearance closer to *porosus* than to any other species in the Museum, but differs in having the median prothoracic channel of that species replaced by a feebly-elevated carina; a character which will also readily distinguish it from all other described species; the carina is very narrow about the apex, but elsewhere is conspicuous. The sides of the prothorax and of the elytra, and the base of the latter, are conspicuously metallic-green or blue; the elytral punctures have a more or less conspicuous purplish gloss, becoming green towards the suture and sides, but few of the body parts or of the legs are without a trace of metallic lustre, although the head and prothorax are less conspicuously metallic than on the preceding species, and the scutellum is not conspicuously purplish, but the subtubercular elevations of the pronotum are sometimes purplish; the antennae are pale-flavous. The elytra at first appear to be quite glabrous, but on close examination some minute and sparse clothing may be seen at the tip. The elytral punctures are large and closely placed, especially behind the shoulders, where, however, they are not confluent, as transverse ridges are entirely absent; on the apical slope some irregular striae containing one or two rows of punctures are apparent. The abdomen of the male is glabrous along the middle, and with the glabrous portion margined by long straggling hairs.

ALITTUS RUGIPENNIS, n. sp.

♀. Flavous: head (except in front), prothorax, scutellum, metasternum, and abdomen darker and with a purplish gloss, suture and sides of elytra and apex of hind femora infuscated. Head, prothorax, and under-surface with moderately dense, short, silken pubescence.

Head with small and dense, but not crowded punctures, becoming subobsolete on front of clypeus; median line well defined in front, becoming feeble posteriorly. Second joint of antennae about half the length of third. *Prothorax* with rather strongly and evenly rounded sides; surface somewhat uneven, and with numerous punctures of moderate size, the interspaces with minute punctures. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax; with rather large punctures, and with numerous transverse or oblique ridges on basal half; apical half with series of irregular, depressed tubercles. Flanks of *prosternum* impunctate in middle, but with some fairly large ones about base and apex. *Femora* edentate; tibiae with distinct but not very acute ridges. Length, 5½-6 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin (G. F. Hill's No. 38). Type, I. 3597.

As on the preceding species, the elytra appear to be quite glabrous until the tip is closely examined; their sculpture, however, approaches that of *scutellaris*, except that the series of subtubercular elevations are more extended, and that the transverse ridges or rugae on the basal half are more irregular, being in places slightly elevated or subtuberculate; from that species also it differs in being smaller, paler, less metallic, punctures smaller, etc.

COLASPIS MUTICA, Germ.

This species (unknown to Australian workers) was catalogued by Lefevre as belonging to *Edusa*, without authority or note being given for the transfer. *C. chrysura* and *C. suaveola* of Germar, described at the same time, certainly belong to that genus, but *mutica* was noted as having unarmed femora and glabrous upper-surface, so that its right to a position in the genus is open to question. Judging by the description, it seems close to *Agetinus subcostatus*, but as the head is described as having scattered punctures, and as on *subcostatus* they are very dense, it is probably not that species.

EDUSOIDES PULCHER, Blackb.

Pl. viii., fig. 158.

The late Rev. T. Blackburn was in doubt when he described this species as to whether some females really belonged to the same species as the type male; later he appears to have been satisfied that they belonged to the species, as he marked them, without a query, as co-types. One male and two females are now in the Museum, and they appear to belong to but one species; the great differences in the colours of the sexes are far from unique in the subfamily.

COLASPOSOMA SELLATUM, Baly.

Pl. vii., fig. 99.

This species occurs in abundance in many of the tropical parts of Australia. The commonest form is of a bright-green with a more or less brassy gloss in places, but it varies to golden-red, brassy, bronzy, blue, and purple.

COLASPOIDES.

This genus, of almost world-wide distribution, is unsatisfactorily close to many others (*Terillus*, *Geloptera*, *Cleptor*, etc.), and it is extremely probable that exception will be taken to the inclusion of several species here referred to it. The main characters of the genus, as regarded by Lefevre in his table, and in the generic diagnosis, are as follows:—"Upper-surface glabrous. Eyes notched.(88) Prothorax with sides margined. Elytra not conspicuously transversely rugose. Prosternal episterna convex in front. Four hind tibiae not notched near outer apex. Claws appendiculate." The species that I here refer to the genus all agree in these characters, except that the prosternal episterna are not always convex in front, and that the elytral punctures are sometimes transversely confluent. On some specimens also the sides of the prothorax are very feebly undulated, but certainly not dentate. They all have the tibiae more or less conspicuously longitudinally canaliculate. Lefevre regarded it as including species with dentate and others with edentate femora. On most species of the genus the abdomen of the male appears to have six segments, owing to the intrusion of the pygidium. The deep median sulcus of the latter, that appears to be invariably present on members of the subfamily, often appears like a notch to the tip of the abdomen: this is especially conspicuous on *pictipes*. For purposes of classification I am regarding the genus as comprising three divisions:—

Div. 1.—Femora edentate.

Div. 2.—Front femora dentate. Sides of prothorax evenly rounded in middle.

Div. 3.—Front femora dentate. Sides of prothorax feebly undulated in middle.

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(88) Blackburn (*Ante*, 1900, p. 168) wrote, "I can really find no very marked character to distinguish *Cleptor* from *Colaspoides*, except in its eyes being almost without sinuation."

The species in the Museum may be tabulated as follows:—

A. Femora edentate.
a. Flanks of prosternum at most with small shallow punctures.
* Dark metallic-blue ... ... *rara*
** More or less castaneous.
b. Sides of prosternum adjacent to coxae strongly striated ... ... *howensis*
bb. Sides there scarcely visibly striated ... *norfolcensis*
aa. Flanks of prosternum with distinct and usually large punctures.
c. Punctures there mostly small but mixed with considerably larger ones ... ... *frenchi*
cc. Punctures there more or less uniform in size.
d. Elytral punctures much smaller than the spaces between them ... ... *quieta*
dd. Elytral punctures mostly wider than the spaces between them.
e. Fifth segment of abdomen of male overhanging fourth ... ... *complicata*
ee. Fifth not overhanging fourth ... *hoblerae*
AA. Front femora dentate.
B. Sides of prothorax gently undulated in middle.
f. Prothoracic punctures comparatively dense and coarse ... ... *similis*
ff. Prothoracic punctures much smaller and sparser ... ... *parvidens*
BB. Sides of prothorax not undulated in middle.
C. Hind femora strongly dentate ... ... *pictipes*
CC. Hind femora edentate.
D. Sides of prothorax oblique and straight *rectilatera*
DD. Sides more or less evenly rounded.
E. Third joint of antennae at least one-third shorter than fourth.
* Hind tibiae of male suddenly and strongly inflated near base ... *anomogastra*
** Hind tibiae not so inflated.
g. Seventh and eighth joints decidedly darker than the preceding ones ... ... *picticornis*
gg. Those joints not darker ... ... *tarsalis*
EE. Third joint not much, if at all, shorter than fourth.
F. Of small size and feebly, if at all, metallic.
h. Each elytron with at least five distinct striae on apical slope *pallidula*
hh. Each with less than five there *doddi*
FF. Larger and conspicuously metallic.
G. Elytra with transverse rugae on parts of apical slope.
i. Many punctures confluent on sides of prothorax ... ... *acervata*
ii. No punctures confluent there *crassipes*
GG. Elytra with no transverse rugae on parts of apical slope.

H. Punctures of prothorax mostly longer than wide ... ... *suavis*
HH. Punctures of prothorax seldom or never longer than wide.
I. Fourth segment of abdomen of male conspicuously bicarinate ... ... *bicarinata*
II. Fourth segment not bicarinate.
J. Fourth segment of male carinated or ridged along middle.
j. Third segment of male armed at apex towards each side ... ... *mimeta*
jj. Third segment not so armed.
k. Basal joint of hind tarsi of male as long as the rest combined *elegantula*
kk. Basal joint much shorter ... ... *poeciloderma*
JJ. Fourth segment of male not carinated along middle.
K. Hind tibiae of male suddenly and strongly dilated near apex ... *foveiventris*
KK. Hind tibiae not so dilated.
L. Hind tibiae of male notched near lower apex ... ... *haemorrhoidalis*
LL. Hind tibiae not so notched ... ... *heroni*

Division 1.

COLASPOIDES HOWENSIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., figs. 135-137.

♂. Dark-castaneous, some parts darker, with a more or less conspicuous coppery-green gloss; antennae variegated. *Head* with dense punctures, fairly coarse in front, becoming smaller towards base; with an impunctate elevated space near each antenna and with a short median line; clypeus deeply notched. Antennae long; first joint stout, second short, third to seventh somewhat dilated and each longitudinally depressed on one side, eighth to eleventh thinner. *Prothorax* with sides (for the genus) rather strongly reflexed, each angle obtusely dentate and bearing a bristle; with fairly dense and deep but not very large punctures, interspersed with much smaller ones. *Elytra* with semi-double rows of punctures of moderate size, larger and more irregular behind shoulders than elsewhere, with much smaller ones scattered about; reflexed margins almost as wide as on prothorax. *Prosternum* with each episternum straight and oblique in front, strongly produced to each side, and with conspicuous sutures; each epimeron strongly striated close to the coxa; flanks with scattered shallow and small punctures. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a small but deep median fovea. *Legs* stout; tibiae dilated at apex, upper-surface conspicuously grooved throughout. Length, 10-12 mm.

♀. Differs in the clypeus being less conspicuously notched, labrum shorter, antennae shorter and much thinner, fifth segment of abdomen with a feeble depression only and basal joint of four front tarsi smaller.

Hab.—Lord Howe Island (Macleay Museum and J. Waterhouse). Type, I. 3504.

At first appears to be a very large *Rhyparida*, but each tibia has a conspicuous groove extending from the base to the apex, bounded by acutely raised costae and widely open at the apex; the outer apex is subtriangularly dilated, so that the space before same is incurved, but as there is no projection between the curve and the base the tibiae cannot be regarded as notched near the outer apex (such as they are represented to be in the figure of *Eurydemus insignis*—stated to be a synonym of *E. (Rhyparida) grandis*). Each claw has a wide basal appendix rectangular at its outer apex. One male has the head and prothorax almost black. The antennae of the type have the first and eleventh joints reddish, the second black, and the others with the upper portion black and the lower red, the two colours being sharply limited, but another male and two females have much less conspicuously variegated antennae.

This and the following species are referred with some doubt to the genus. According to Chapuis' and Lefevre's tables they would belong to the *Iphimeitae*, but the sections of the subfamily, according to that table, so largely depend on the utterly untrustworthy character of the prothoracic episterna that I cannot regard the table as other than misleading. According to it *Terillus*, *Rhyparida*, *Eurydemus*, and *Colaspoides* all belong to different sections, but they are really all closely allied.

COLASPOIDES NORFOLCENSIS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous; parts of head, of prothorax, and of under-surface more or less deeply infuscated.

Head with small punctures, larger (but not very large) between eyes than elsewhere; with a small impunctate space near each antenna, with a conspicuous median line from base to near clypeus, this conspicuously notched. Antennae rather long and thin, third and fourth joints subequal. *Prothorax* with narrowly reflexed sides, angles very feebly armed; with small and rather sparse punctures, and with much smaller (scarcely visible) ones. *Elytra* shagreened, with semi-double rows of small punctures, becoming single posteriorly and irregular towards sides; margins very narrow. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a circular median fovea. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having clypeus less deeply notched, antennae somewhat thinner, and in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Norfolk Island (J. C. Wiburd). Type, I. 3505.

Fairly close to the preceding species and with somewhat similarly grooved although thinner tibiae, but smaller, differently coloured, with different punctures, and lateral gutter of each elytron much narrower; the parts of the prosternum are of much the same shapes, but the sides close to the coxae are scarcely visibly striated, and the flanks are entirely without punctures. On the prothorax there is a large blackish blotch towards each side; on one specimen each blotch is sharply defined, but on three others its limits are much less conspicuous; the dark parts sometimes have a vague greenish lustre. Some specimens have the elytra almost of a blood-red.

COLASPOIDES FRENCHI, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-testaceous; all margins of prothorax, base, suture, and sides of elytra metallic-green, or blue, or purple.

Head with rather dense punctures of moderate size; with a lightly-impressed impunctate median line. Antennae extending to hind coxae, third and fourth joints subequal. *Prothorax* with fairly dense punctures of moderate size but rather deep, and denser towards sides than on disc, interspersed with much smaller ones. *Elytra* with rather large punctures with a somewhat lineate arrangement, on apical slope in regular deep striae towards suture, and feebly transversely confluent towards sides, larger behind shoulders than elsewhere. *Prosternum* with front margin of each episternum distinctly elevated in middle; flanks with small punctures and with a few larger ones scattered about. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a wide median fovea. Basal joint of each *tarsus* somewhat inflated. Length, 6½-8 mm.

♀. Differs in being larger (9 mm.), abdomen more strongly convex and non-foveate, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—North-western Australia: Roebuck Bay (C. French); Western Australia (British Museum, from Baly's collection). Type, I. 3287.

A beautiful insect; the metallic parts are sharply defined at the edges and the suture, but then rapidly fade into the general colour, the elytral punctures from some directions have a watery look, and from others a purplish gloss; parts of the under-surface have a metallic gloss.

COLASPOIDES RARA, n. sp.

♀. Dark metallic-blue, in places with a greenish or coppery gloss; parts of antennae and of palpi obscurely diluted with red.

Head rather convex, not depressed between eyes, median line rather strongly impressed at base but feeble elsewhere; punctures between eyes rather dense and of moderate size, smaller and sparser towards base, and much smaller and denser on front of clypeus. Eyes rather narrow. Antennae not very thin, third and fourth joints subequal. *Prothorax* strongly convex, rather lightly transverse, with the apex scarcely as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded and with very narrow margins; with not very dense and rather small punctures, and some much smaller ones scattered about. *Elytra* with punctures much as on prothorax, except that in places a feeble seriate arrangement may be noticed, apical slope with distinct sutural and lateral striae, but elsewhere without same. Flanks of *prosternum* somewhat wrinkled, and with rather small and unevenly distributed punctures; episterna strongly rounded in front, and with deep sutures. *Femora* unarmed; tibiae conspicuously canaliculate along upper-surface. Length, 9 mm.

Hab.—South Australia. Type (unique) in Macleay Museum.

A well-marked species with the front of the prosternal episterna more strongly rounded than on any other species of the genus, or perhaps of the subfamily.

COLASPOIDES QUIETA, n. sp.

♀. Of a rather dingy flavous, prothorax with a vague metallic gloss and in places feebly infuscated, suture narrowly infuscated; parts of under-surface more or less deeply infuscated.

Head with rather dense punctures of moderate size. Antennae rather thin, second joint more than half the length of third, the latter slightly shorter than fourth. *Prothorax* with rather dense punctures of moderate size, becoming denser on sides than on disc. *Elytra* with semi-double rows of moderate punctures, becoming condensed into single rows in deep striae posteriorly, near shoulders feebly transversely rugose. *Prosternum* with front edge of each episternum very gently incurved, lateral extension very narrow; flanks with numerous sharply-defined punctures of moderate size. Length, 6½-7 mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia: Roebuck Bay (C. French). Type, I. 3506.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but colour, punctures, and prosternal episterna different. One specimen has almost the whole of the under-surface infuscated, but on another the infuscation is confined to the metasternum; one has a fairly well-defined impunctate line on the head, but the other is without same.

COLASPOIDES COMPLICATA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 95.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, with a conspicuous brassy or brassy-green gloss; under-surface blackish with a metallic gloss, parts of legs and apex of antennae more or less deeply infuscated.

Head with dense and rather coarse punctures, becoming smaller on clypeus and sparser towards base, with a fairly distinct median line, and with a small impunctate elevated space near each antenna. Antennae rather long, third joint slightly shorter than the fourth. *Prothorax* about once and one-half as wide as long; with dense, rather large, and deep punctures, becoming crowded on sides. *Elytra* with larger punctures than on prothorax, crowded and in places transversely confluent, with deep but irregular striae on apical slope. *Prosternum* with distinct striae close to coxae; flanks with large but not very dense punctures. *Abdomen* with fourth segment strongly incurved to middle, and with fifth overhanging same. Basal joint of four front *tarsi* strongly inflated. Length, 7-7½ mm.

♀. Differs in having somewhat thinner antennae, abdomen simple, and basal joint of four front tarsi much smaller.

Hab.—Queensland (British Museum, from "Challenger" Expedition): Brisbane (A. J. Coates); New South Wales: Richmond and Clarence Rivers (Macleay Museum), Richmond River (British Museum). Type, I. 3507.

The fifth segment of the abdomen of the male is very peculiar; it looks as if, when soft, the pygidium had been driven inwards, forcing its middle backwards, and with the adjacent sides elevated into keels, these being quadrilobed posteriorly; the middle of the segment has two small tubercles connected with the base of the keels by slight ridges. Two specimens (sexes) from the Tweed River (H. H. D. Griffith) differ in being of a dull red and without metallic gloss, but the structure of the abdomen of the male is exactly as on the type.

COLASPOIDES HOBLERAE, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, with a conspicuous brassy or brassy-green gloss; most of under-surface and tips of antennae infuscated.

Head with rather crowded and coarse punctures, becoming smaller on clypeus and sparser and smaller towards base. Antennae moderately long, second joint more than half the length of third, the latter slightly shorter than fourth. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides subangularly dilated in middle; with dense, rather large and deep punctures. *Elytra* with larger punctures than on prothorax, in deep striae on apical slope, but crowded and irregular elsewhere, many transversely confluent about middle, except near suture. *Prosternum* striated close to coxae; flanks with large crowded punctures. Fourth segment of *abdomen* strongly incurved to middle, fifth depressed transversely, middle of base elevated, each side of middle of apex lobed. Length, 5½-6½ mm.

♀. Differs in having abdomen more convex and simple, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler). Type, I. 3508.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but smaller and thinner, and with abdomen of male very different; the front margins of its prosternal episterna are gently rounded, and on the preceding species feebly incurved, characters that, according to Chapuis, would cause the species to be placed in two widely-separated divisions of the subfamily. Of the three specimens under examination, one of each sex has a fairly well-defined median line on head, and a small inter-ocular depression, but the other is without same.

Division 2.

COLASPOIDES RECTILATERA, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 61 and 89.

Flavous, abdomen with a slight reddish gloss.

Head almost impunctate, except close to eyes and on clypeus; medio-frontal impression short and distinct. Eyes of moderate size, prominent, and widely separated. Antennae extending almost to apical segment of abdomen, second joint about half the length of third, tenth distinctly inflated at apex, where the width is more than that of eleventh. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, sides obliquely decreasing in width from base to apex, front angles acute, but not armed;

with small punctures scattered about, and a few moderately large ones on sides. *Elytra* rather elongate, scarcely wider than base of prothorax; with fairly dense punctures, not arranged in regular rows, and of almost even size throughout. Flanks of *prosternum* impunctate. Front *femora* strongly dentate. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia: Fortescue River (W. D. Dodd). Type (unique), I. 3418.

The elytral punctures are not arranged in regular rows, but a few feeble longitudinal elevations (about four on each elytron) appear to divide them off into certain feebly-defined areas; on the apical slope, however, the striation is sharply pronounced, and the punctures in each stria are distinct. The middle tibiae appear to be very feebly notched near the outer apex, but the notch is much less distinct than on any species of *Rhyparida;* the antennae, front legs, and elytral striation are also different to those of any species of that genus. The tip of the antennae is but lightly infuscated. The type is probably a male, as the fourth segment of its abdomen is decidedly longer than the third, the fifth is widely incurved at the apex, but not distinctly impressed; the basal joint of the four front tarsi is moderately large.

COLASPOIDES TARSALIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., figs. 138 and 159.

♂. Reddish-brown with a metallic-green gloss, appendages (tips of antennae and claws excepted) paler.

Head depressed and with rather numerous distinct punctures between eyes, much smaller and sparser elsewhere, with a feeble median line. Antennae elongate, second joint almost as long as third, the latter scarcely half the length of fourth, fourth and fifth subequal in length and wider than the following ones. *Prothorax* with rather large irregularly distributed punctures, nowhere very dense, but larger on sides than on disc. *Elytra* with dense and rather large punctures, becoming smaller and in regular striae posteriorly, and frequently confluent behind shoulders. Flanks of *prosternum* with punctures on basal half only. Fourth segment of *abdomen* with a wide, shallow median impression and a smaller one on each side; fifth about half the length of fourth and irregularly transversely impressed. Front *femora* acutely dentate; hind tibiae with apical two-fifths dilated on lower-surface; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated. Length, 6½-7½ mm.

♀. Differs in having evenly convex abdomen, with fifth segment scarcely shorter than fourth, simple hind tibiae, and basal joint of four front tarsi much smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3509.

The metallic gloss, although distinct on all the specimens before me, is not so pronounced as to cause them to appear of a bright-green colour. The fifth joint of the antennae of the male is rather densely clothed on the under-surface, becoming fasciculate at apex; on the female the third joint is distinctly longer than the second, and more than half the length of the fourth, although decidedly shorter; the fourth and fifth also are somewhat thinner (instead of stouter) than the following ones.

This and the eight following species (89) at first appear to be forms or varieties of but one species, and the punctures on the heads of the majority of them appear to be individually variable, the colours are also usually variable; but the males may be quite readily distinguished by characters of the antennae, abdomen, and legs. The females, however, are less readily distinguished, and probably without the males it would be difficult or impossible to satisfactorily identify most of them.

COLASPOIDES PICTICORNIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 139.

♂. Reddish-brown with a conspicuous brassy or brassy-green gloss; appendages flavous, but seventh and eighth joints of antennae almost black, and tips of ninth, tenth, and eleventh infuscated.

Head depressed between eyes; with rather dense punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller and denser on clypeus, and sparser towards base. Antennae rather long and thin, second joint about half the length of third, the latter somewhat shorter than fourth. *Prothorax* with fairly dense punctures of moderate size, becoming slightly larger on sides. *Elytra* with fairly large punctures, rather dense and irregular behind shoulder (where a few are occasionally confluent), in regular deep striae on apical slope, and mostly in semi-double rows elsewhere. Flanks of *prosternum* with unevenly distributed punctures of moderate size. Fourth segment of *abdomen* much wider at sides than along middle, with an obtuse tubercle or ridge in middle; fifth much shorter than fourth, depressed in middle and obtusely lobed on each side. Front *femora* acutely dentate; hind tibiae with apical half somewhat inflated and moderately curved; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly inflated. Length, 5½-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having evenly convex abdomen, whose fifth segment along the middle is quite as long as fourth, hind tibiae simple, basal joint of four front tarsi much less inflated, and antennae not conspicuously paler between the eighth joint and apex.

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(89) *Haemorrhoidalis* less noticeably so than the others.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (A. J. Coates, R. Illidge, A. J. Turner), Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler), Mount Tambourine, Rockhampton (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3275.

Some males have the upper-surface slightly paler than the under, but usually much darker; on females the body parts are sometimes almost black; on the males the knees are slightly infuscated, on the females they are usually deeply infuscated, and some have the legs almost entirely dark. The inflated joints of the male tarsi, although large, are much less conspicuous than on the preceding species. Each of the prosternal episterna, when viewed from behind, appears to have its front margin gently rounded; from above it appears to be straight in an oblique direction, and from in front (with the head removed) it appears to be gently concave. Similar comments might be made about many other species of the subfamily.

COLASPOIDES BICARINATA, n. sp.

♂. Brassy-green; under-surface castaneous, appendages flavous.

Head uneven between eyes, with fairly large punctures there, becoming smaller and denser on clypeus and much smaller elsewhere; with a strongly defined but not continuous median line. Antennae long and thin, second joint about half the length of third, the latter somewhat shorter than fourth, eighth wider than the adjacent ones. *Prothorax* and *elytra* with smaller punctures, but otherwise much as on *tarsalis*. Flanks of *prosternum* almost or quite impunctate. Fourth segment of *abdomen* with a very conspicuous carina from base to apex towards each side; fifth much shorter than fourth and somewhat irregularly depressed. *Legs* much as in preceding species. Length, 5½-7¼ mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen simple, and in the tibiae and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tweed and Richmond Rivers (Macleay Museum, R. Helms, and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3274.

Very distinct by the abdomen of the male. The females are usually less metallic than the males; the tip of the antennae is usually lightly infuscated. Some specimens appear to have the head almost impunctate between the eyes and on the clypeus, but on others the punctures, at least those beween the eyes, are fairly coarse. A small, pale, almost non-metallic female, from Mount Tambourine, probably belongs to this species.

COLASPOIDES HERONI, n. sp.

♂. Brassy-green; under-surface castaneous, appendages flavous, but four apical joints of antennae and part of seventh black.

Head uneven between eyes, with dense and rather coarse punctures there, becoming smaller and denser on clypeus, and much sparser and smaller elsewhere; median line well defined. Antennae rather long and thin, second joint slightly more than half the length of third, the latter distinctly shorter than fourth. *Prothorax* with large, irregularly distributed punctures, sometimes becoming crowded on sides. *Elytra* with somewhat smaller punctures, but otherwise much as on *tarsalis.* Flanks of *prosternum* with a few scattered punctures. Fourth segment of *abdomen* somewhat irregularly transversely elevated in middle; fifth somewhat shorter than fourth, rather widely foveate in middle. *Legs* much as on *picticornis.* Length, 5½-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having thinner antennae, more convex and simple abdomen, and in the tibiae and tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron); Queensland: Killarney (H. H. D. Griffith, from R. Illidge). Type, I. 3277.

On some specimens parts of the under-surface are deeply infuscated, as occasionally are parts of the legs.

COLASPOIDES ELEGANTULA, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 160.

♂. Brassy-green; under-surface reddish-castaneous; appendages flavous, but four apical joints of antennae blackish.

Head irregular between eyes, and with some fairly large but irregular punctures there, elsewhere much smaller and sparser; with a small, impunctate, elevated space near each antenna. Antennae long and thin, second joint not half the length of third, the latter equal to fourth. *Prothorax* with irregularly distributed and sparse, comparatively small, but sharply defined punctures. *Elytra* with punctures of moderate size, becoming larger, crowded, and more or less confluent behind shoulders, smaller and in almost regular striae on apical slope, and in semi-double rows elsewhere. Flanks of *prosternum* with a few scattered punctures. *Abdomen* depressed along middle, third, and fourth segments, each with a median ridge, the fourth transversely depressed across apex, and twice as long as third, fifth short and irregularly impressed. Front *femora* acutely dentate; hind tibiae rather feebly dilated on apical half; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated, basal joint of hind ones unusually long. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (Macleay Museum, E. Allen, and A. M. Lea), Kuranda (H. J. Carter, from G. E. Bryant). Type, I. 3510.

In general appearance close to the preceding species, but more elongate, prothoracic punctures considerably smaller and sparser, basal joint of each of the four front tarsi even larger, and that of the hind ones distinctly longer and thinner. The prothoracic punctures are smaller and sparser than on any of the closely-allied species, and on the type are no larger or denser on the sides than on the disc, but on one female they are somewhat larger and denser there. The basal segment of the abdomen is moderately clothed, and in addition there are some long hairs scattered about. Two females (5½-6½ mm.) that probably belong to this species differ in being more robust and under-surface darker (on one almost entirely purplish); one has antennae coloured as the type, but on the other only the apical joint is dark; the abdomen is evenly convex, fourth segment no longer than third and not much longer than fifth, hind tibiae shorter but otherwise much the same, basal joint of four front tarsi much smaller, and of the hind pair much shorter.

COLASPOIDES ANOMOGASTRA, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 140.

♂. Reddish-castaneous, with a metallic coppery or bluish gloss.

Head irregularly depressed between eyes, median line well defined, a conspicuous impunctate, slightly elevated space near each antenna; with irregularly distributed and rather small punctures, becoming rather dense on clypeus, and very small on front of same. Antennae long and thin, third joint conspicuously shorter than fourth. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long; with rather dense and large punctures on sides, much sparser about middle. *Elytra* elongate; with fairly large punctures, larger (and sometimes transversely confluent) behind shoulders than elsewhere, in places in subgeminate rows, and becoming small posteriorly, on apical slope confined to distinct striae. Flanks of *prosternum* finely wrinkled, and with numerous fairly large punctures. *Abdomen* with fourth segment as long as second and third combined, obtusely raised in middle, thence widely subtriangularly flattened to near apex, the apex itself narrowly depressed, fifth somewhat oblique, shallowly depressed in middle. Front *femora* strongly dentate, hind ones subangulate; hind tibiae rather long, suddenly dilated near base and then gently curved to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly dilated, of the hind ones elongate-triangular. Length, 6¼-6½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland. Type in Macleay Museum; co-type, I. 3644, in South Australian Museum.

The prothoracic margins are very feebly undulated in middle, but the degree is so slight that it could be easily overlooked, and the species is so obviously allied to *picticornis* and *tarsalis* that it was not referred to B in the table; from the species named, however, it is readily distinguished by the hind tibiae. The two specimens before me have parts of the appendages somewhat paler than the general colour, but probably on fresh ones the contrast would be more accentuated. Owing to the sculpture of the fourth segment the abdomen at first appears to be composed of six segments, or seven if the pygidium is included. Both specimens had parts of the under-surface and appendages eaten by *Anthreni* when received, but between the two all parts are available for description.

COLASPOIDES MIMETA, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous with a conspicuous coppery-green gloss; appendages mostly paler, but apical and half of subapical joints of antennae black.

Head shallowly impressed between eyes, median line lightly impressed; with moderately dense punctures of medium size, becoming smaller towards base, and small and sparse on front of clypeus. Antennae long and thin, third joint very little shorter than fourth. *Prothorax* with strongly and evenly rounded sides, angles distinctly armed; with rather large, unevenly distributed punctures, sparser about middle than elsewhere. *Elytra* as on preceding species, except that the punctures are somewhat larger. Flanks of *prosternum* feebly wrinkled in places, and with a few scattered punctures. *Abdomen* with a shallow depression common to the three median segments, the depression bounded on each side of third with a conspicuous but short apical ridge, fourth about once and one-third the length of third, narrowly depressed at apex, and with a conspicuous median carina, fifth with a small median fovea. Front *femora* strongly dentate; hind tibiae moderately long, nowhere suddenly dilated, but lower-surface somewhat sinuous; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in being more compact, abdomen more convex, fourth segment shorter than third, and all simple, hind tibiae shorter, straighter, and evenly dilated from base to apex, and in the tarsi; more conspicuously metallic, and more of antennae black.

Hab.—New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron). Type, I. 3645.

Allied to *bicarinata* and with somewhat similar legs, but fourth segment of abdomen of male shorter, carinated along middle, and with but feeble elevations at the positions of the acute carinae of that species; the third segment is also different, as it has a short acute ridge (from the side it appears almost as a subconical tubercle) at about one-third the width of the segment from the side; the second appears to have remnants of similar elevations in a line with those on the third. The femora, palpi, and antennae are mostly flavous; parts of the under-surface are paler than other parts, but the various shades of colour are not sharply limited.

COLASPOIDES POECILODERMA, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 161.

♂. Brassy-brown, or bronzy, or brassy-green; under-surface blackish, with a bluish or greenish gloss, but tip of abdomen diluted with red; labrum, front of clypeus, and appendages more or less reddish, but apical joint of palpi and apical half (or less) of antennae blackish.

Head shallowly depressed between eyes, median line rather feeble; with irregularly distributed punctures of moderate or rather small size, becoming very small on front of clypeus. Antennae rather long and thin, third and fourth joints subequal. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length; with large and not very dense punctures, becoming sparse towards middle. *Elytra* with punctures and striae much as on *anomogastra*. Flanks of *prosternum* with some punctures about base only, elsewhere shining and with a few wrinkles. Third segment of *abdomen* with a rather short median ridge, fourth distinctly longer than third, with a conspicuous subtriangular median ridge, behind same oblique to apex, fifth irregularly transversely depressed, and with a median fovea. Front *femora* strongly dentate; hind tibiae feebly dilated from base to middle, and then gently curved to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi rather strongly dilated, of the hind ones elongate-triangular. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in being more compact, abdomen more convex and simple, legs shorter, hind tibiae gently dilated from base to apex, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—New South Wales: Acacia Creek (H. J. Carter). Type, I. 3646.

Fairly close to *elegantula*, but male with basal joint of four front tarsi less conspicuously inflated, and of the hind ones much shorter and differently shaped. *Heroni* is of smaller average size, with the abdomen of the male very different, and basal joint of hind tarsi distinctly longer (although shorter than on *elegantula).* From *tarsalis* (to which at first glance it appears to belong) it is readily distinguished by the abdomen and tarsi. One male is without the ridge on the third abdominal segment, but from *picticornis* it is distinguished by each basal joint of tarsus distinctly shorter than the corresponding one on that species, and antennae with third and fourth joints not conspicuously differing in length. Some specimens are reddish-castaneous with but a slight metallic gloss, others are almost black, and others again are of a vivid-green; on the paler specimens sometimes only the apical joint of the antennae is black. Some specimens appear to have the clypeus almost equilaterally triangular, owing to its lateral sutures being better defined than usual.

Two pale specimens from the Clarence River (Macleay Museum) probably belong to this species, but the male has the basal joint of the four front tarsi somewhat larger than usual (although much smaller than on *tarsalis* and *elegantula);* the punctures on the prothorax of the female are also much larger and denser than on the male, but the abdomen and tibiae of the male are as on the type.

COLASPOIDES HAEMORRHOIDALIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 141.

♂. Brassy-black, or bronzy with a greenish gloss; labrum, tip of abdomen, and legs bright-red, palpi (tips excepted) flavous, antennae flavous or reddish, three or four apical joints partly or entirely black.

Head feebly impressed between eyes, and with median line very feeble; with fairly dense and rather large punctures, denser on clypeus and smaller on front of same than elsewhere. Antennae moderately long, second and third joints subequal. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as long; with large and fairly dense punctures, becoming smaller and sparser about middle. *Elytra* suboblong; with fairly large punctures, larger behind shoulders than elsewhere, in places in subgeminate rows, and confined to distinct striae on parts of apical slope. Flanks of *prosternum* faintly wrinkled, and with numerous distinct punctures. Fourth segment of *abdomen* slightly longer than third, fifth with a curved transverse impression. Front *femora* strongly dentate; tibiae rather stout, the hind ones distinctly notched near lower apex. Length, 5¼-5½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the fourth segment slightly shorter than third, fifth not transversely impressed, appendages somewhat shorter, and hind tibiae not notched.

Hab.—New South Wales: Kurrajong (Macleay Museum, from G. Masters), Gosford, Springwood (H. J. Carter), Dorrigo (W. Heron). Type, I. 3647.

Of the size of *heroni*, but darker and with very different hind tibiae of the male, these being notched much as on *similis* and *parvidens*. In some lights the impunctate spaces on the head are conspicuously brassy; the legs are of an unusually bright-red. The tip of the abdomen, although red in the female, is less conspicuously so than on the male. The elytral punctures are nearly all isolated, but a few of them from some directions appear to be feebly transversely confluent. The sexual differences are sufficiently distinct, but less pronounced than usual, especially with the tarsi, the basal joint of the four front ones of the male being but little larger than the corresponding ones of the female. On one specimen the sides of the prothorax are very feebly undulated in the middle, but on all the others they are evenly rounded there.

COLASPOIDES FOVEIVENTRIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 142.

♂. Of a vivid golden-green, labrum and appendages reddish-flavous.

Head uneven between eyes; with dense and fairly large punctures there, becoming denser and smaller on clypeus, and denser and sparser elsewhere; with an impunctate elevated space near each antenna, median line and clypeal sutures well defined. Antennae rather long and thin, third and fourth joints subequal. *Prothorax* with irregularly distributed punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* more robust than in *elegantula*, but with very similar punctures. Flanks of *prosternum* with fairly numerous punctures about base, but sparse elsewhere. Fifth segment of *abdomen* not much shorter than fourth along middle, and with a quite circular median fovea. Front *femora* moderately dentate; hind tibiae with apical third suddenly and strongly dilated on lower-surface, and with a long apical bristle; basal joint of four front tarsi inflated. Length, 5½-6½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more convex and simple, and in the hind tibiae and four front tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum and F. P. Dodd).

On the female the under-surface is sometimes purplish instead of green; the antennae are sometimes slightly infuscated at the tip. A female from Kuranda, in Mr. Griffith's collection, is of a bluish-purple, in some places with reddish-purple reflections, and in others with brassy-green ones, the two apical joints of its antennae are black. A male almost similarly coloured is in the Macleay Museum. The clypeus, except for a slight apical incurvature, is almost equilaterally triangular. The prothoracic punctures are not much larger towards the sides than on the disc, near the margins they are very sparse. In the late Rev. T. Blackburn's collection a specimen of the species was numbered 4412, and that number was noted as *Colaspoides xanthopus*, but *xanthopus* struck out; I have, in fact, seen it in several collections as that species, but it differs from it in the armed front femora, hind tibiae with apical bristle, and in the different punctures.

COLASPOIDES SUAVIS, n. sp.

♀. Of a vivid golden-green; parts of under-surface bluish-green, labrum and appendages flavous, but four apical joints of antennae blackish.

Head with fairly dense punctures of moderate size; median line in places well defined. Antennae rather long and thin, third and fourth joints subequal. *Prothorax* with dense punctures of moderate size, and mostly longer than wide, denser on sides than on middle. *Elytra* with dense punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller posteriorly, but crowded, larger, and more or less confluent behind shoulders. Flanks of *prosternum* with fairly large, crowded punctures. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$-$5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Macleay Museum), Coen River (W. D. Dodd and H. Hacker). Type, I. 3511.

This species might very well have been referred to *Cleptor*, but as the front femora are strongly dentate, and eyes moderately notched, it was referred to *Colaspoïdes;* at first glance the specimens appear as if they were small ones of the preceding species, but the prothorax has much denser punctures, they are also nearly all elliptic, and when viewed from the sides a few appear to be vaguely confluent. One specimen has most of the body-parts purple, with head and prothorax brassy-purple, and scutellum and suture bluish. On parts of the elytra the punctures appear to be in semi-double rows, but they do not become condensed into distinct striae posteriorly, only one subsutural stria being distinct on each elytron.

COLASPOIDES PALLIDULA, n. sp.

♂. Flavous.

Head rather more convex than usual; with fairly dense punctures of moderate size between eyes, becoming denser on clypeus, and sparser and smaller elsewhere, with an impunctate elevated space near each antenna. Antennae moderately long, third and fourth joints subequal. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, sides evenly rounded; with irregularly distributed punctures of moderate size, becoming larger and denser, but not crowded, on sides. *Elytra* with punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller and in fairly deep striae posteriorly, in places in semi-double rows and nowhere transversely confluent. *Abdomen* with fifth segment as long as fourth, and with a median fovea. Front *femora* moderately dentate; apical half of hind tibiae gently dilated; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly inflated. Length, 5-5¼ mm.

♀. Differs in the evenly convex abdomen, hind tibiae gently and evenly increasing in width from base, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler), Rockhampton (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3276.

A small pale species, one specimen entirely without metallic lustre and the other almost without same; the tips of the antennae are missing from both. The elytral punctures are not crowded even behind the shoulders.

Colaspoides doddi, n. sp.

♂. Flavous; upper-surface with a vague purplish gloss, under-surface somewhat darker than legs.

Head with fairly dense punctures of moderate size between eyes, becoming smaller and denser on clypeus and somewhat sparser elsewhere; median line fairly well defined. Second joint of antennae more than half the length of third, the latter equal to fourth. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, sides evenly rounded; with moderately dense and rather small punctures. *Elytra* with not very large punctures, nowhere very dense or transversely confluent, in places in semi-double rows, becoming smaller posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* with sparse punctures. Fourth segment of *abdomen* fully twice the length of fifth, the latter with a median impression. Front *femora* strongly dentate. Length, 3¼ mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia: Derby (W. D. Dodd). Type (unique), I. 3420.

An unusually small pale species. There are but two subsutural striae on each elytron, and the outer one of these is not very deep; it commences below the summit of the apical slope. The basal joint of each of the four front tarsi is slightly larger than is usual in females, but much smaller than is usual in males, but the abdomen is essentially masculine.

Colaspoides acervata, n. sp.

♀. Brassy or bronzy; labrum and appendages red, tip of antennae infuscated.

Head with dense punctures of moderate size, and more or less obliquely confluent, except on clypeus, where they are slightly smaller but separately impressed; median line well defined. Antennae rather long and thin, fourth joint slightly shorter than third and fifth. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as long, with rather dense punctures of moderate size on disc, becoming larger and crowded on sides, where many are confluent. *Elytra* with dense and coarse punctures, on apical slope in deep striae near suture, in places in feeble geminate rows, but mostly transversely rugose, the rugae more conspicuous behind shoulders than elsewhere, but traceable almost to apex. Flanks of *prosternum* with rather large and crowded punctures. Front *femora* rather strongly dentate. Length, 6½-7¼ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Galston (D. Dumbrell), Gosford (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3512.

The punctures on the sides of the prothorax are unusually dense. The comparative shortness of the fourth joint of antennae, although similar in the two following species, is rather unusual, the difference between it and the adjacent ones is not very great but is readily seen.

Since the above was written I have seen three Macleay Museum specimens, of which one (labelled as from Kurrajong) is a male; it differs from the female in having the prothorax less transverse (hardly more than twice as wide as long), abdomen less convex, fourth segment much longer than the fifth, and both depressed in middle. The tarsi are all too dirty to be described, but the hind tibiae are much as on the female, except that they are somewhat stouter.

Colaspoides crassipes, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 143.

♂. Bronzy-black, parts of under-surface and of muzzle diluted with red; legs red, palpi and antennae paler, but two apical joints of the latter blackish.

Head with fairly dense punctures of moderate size between eyes, becoming denser on clypeus, subconfluent near hind margins of eyes, and smaller and sparser elsewhere. Antennae with joints proportioned as in preceding species. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, with fairly dense but evenly distributed punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* with dense punctures of various sizes, large and more or less transversely confluent from shoulders to beyond middle, but a few confluent almost to apex, in semi-double rows, mostly of small ones, in parts, and in two distinct subsutural striae on apical slope of each elytron. Flanks of *prosternum* with fairly large and rather dense punctures. Fourth segment of *abdomen* more than twice the length of fifth along middle, and the sides much longer, with a shallow median depression, fifth incurved to middle of apex, and with a fairly large median depression. *Legs* stout; front femora feebly dentate; hind tibiae suddenly and strongly dilated at apical third, the others rather strongly but regularly dilated to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated. Length, 6½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Somerset (C. French). Type (unique), I. 3513.

The hind tibiae are much as on *tarsalis*, and in fact the species appears to be intermediate between such species as *tarsalis* and the preceding one. The legs are unusually stout, from most directions the front femora appear to be edentate, but from certain directions a subangulate swelling may be seen to be topped by a minute tooth; this will distinguish the species from *Cleptor inermis*, to which structurally it is very close. Most of the under-surface has a greenish gloss, and in some lights the scutellum also. The general outlines are much as in the preceding species, but the punctures are very different; on the prothorax they are slightly denser on the sides than on the disc, but they are nowhere confluent; there is a vague transverse depression behind each shoulder. The median line on the head is fairly distinct only in front.

Three specimens in the Macleay Museum (from Port Denison) are possibly females of this species; one is coloured as the type, but the others are brassier; they differ in having the abdomen more convex, hind tibiae regularly dilated to apex, and in the tarsi.

COLASPOIDES PICTIPES, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 162.

♂. Black with a bronzy-green gloss, becoming brassy or brassy-green on under-surface; legs red, middle of femora brassy-green, tarsi blackish, antennae testaceous, six apical joints blackish.

Head somewhat uneven between eyes, and with dense punctures of moderate size there, becoming denser on clypeus, and somewhat sparser towards base; median line rather distinct. Antennae with joints proportioned as in *acervata*. *Prothorax* with comparatively small and sparse, but clearly defined punctures. *Elytra* with feeble rows of small punctures, nowhere confluent, and of fairly large size only on an irregular post-humeral depression, only one subsutural stria on each elytron. Flanks of *prosternum* with rather large, evenly distributed punctures. Fourth segment of *abdomen* almost twice the length of the fifth along middle, and much more at sides, fifth with a curved transverse impression, somewhat inflated in middle. *Legs* stout; front femora feebly dentate, hind ones with a strong obtuse tooth; hind tibiae strongly but not suddenly dilated to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly dilated. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bundaberg (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3294.

The punctures are unusually small, many of the seriate ones on the elytra could even be called minute; on the head and prothorax they are much the size of those of *parvidens*, but on the head they are much denser. The general appearance is suggestive of *Paraphanes nitidus* of the *Tenebrionidae*. The tooth on the front femora is so small that it could easily be overlooked, but the one on the hind pair (but which is probably confined to the male) is very conspicuous.

Division 3.

COLASPOIDES SIMILIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 90; pl. viii., fig. 163.

♂. Brassy or bronzy, under-surface in parts diluted with red; legs red, labrum, palpi, and antennae paler, but four or five apical joints of the latter infuscated.

Head with crowded, rather coarse, and frequently confluent punctures between eyes, becoming still more crowded on clypeus, but sparser and seldom confluent towards base; median line well defined. Antennae moderately long, third and fourth joints subequal. *Prothorax* with rather dense but somewhat unevenly distributed punctures of moderate size, becoming larger, crowded, and sometimes confluent on sides, interspaces with minute punctures; sides gently undulated in middle. *Elytra* with dense punctures of moderate size, becoming larger, more crowded, and more or less confluent behind shoulders, but a few feebly confluent to near apex; only one subsutural stria on each elytron. Flanks of *prosternum* with rather large and crowded punctures. Fourth segment of *abdomen* along middle about once and one-half the length of fifth, the latter transversely impressed in middle. *Legs* stout; front and hind femora each with a small tooth; tibiae strongly dilated to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi rather strongly dilated. Length, 6½-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having abdomen evenly convex and simple, fifth segment slightly longer than fourth, hind femora edentate, tibiae less dilated, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (Queensland Museum's No. 321, A. J. Turner and R. Illidge). Type, I. 3514.

In general appearance close to *acervata*, but sides of prothorax not the same (although quite evidently closely allied to that species, it would, by both Chapuis' and Lefevre's tables be widely separated from it), punctures on the head not quite as dense and less conspicuously confluent, but on the clypeus some of them are confluent, whereas on that species they are all free. There is usually a rather conspicuous impunctate space on the head near each eye, and on some specimens there are remnants of an impunctate median line on prothorax; the punctures on the middle of the elytra, although not in striae, appear to be in almost regular, closely placed rows, but elsewhere the lineate arrangement is less, or not at all, evident. On perfect specimens each prothoracic angle is provided with a long hair. The hind tibiae of the male of this and of the following species are triangularly notched near the lower apex, with a conspicuous tooth behind the notch; on many others of the genus there is a somewhat similar but less conspicuous notch.

Colaspoides parvidens, n. sp.

♂. Bronzy, with a vague greenish gloss; under-surface and appendages more or less castaneous, parts of metasternum with a golden-green gloss, five apical joints of antennae infuscated.

Head with fairly dense and not very large punctures between eyes, becoming more crowded on clypeus, and much smaller and sparser elsewhere; median line well defined. Antennae rather long, third and fourth joints subequal. *Prothorax* with moderately undulated sides, with sparse and rather small but sharply defined punctures, becoming larger but not crowded on sides. *Elytra* with semi-double rows of small and rather distant punctures, of moderate size only on a post-humeral depression, only one subsutural stria on each elytron. Flanks of *prosternum* with rather large but not crowded punctures. *Abdomen* and *legs* much as on preceding species. Length, 6¾ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Blackburn's collection, from F. M. Bailey). Type (unique), I. 3286.

In general appearance close to the preceding species, but with much sparser and finer punctures on the whole of the upper-surface, sides of prothorax more undulated, etc. In general appearance it is strikingly close to some specimens of *Cleptor xanthopus*, but sides of prothorax more undulated and front and hind femora dentate, etc.

Cleptor.

Although placed in the *Edusitae* (whose elytra are given as more or less evidently transversely rugose) the elytra of this genus were described as "vix perspicue rugosa." Blackburn (*ante*, 1900, p. 167) has commented upon the extreme closeness of the genus to *Colaspoides*, and has referred to it *Colaspis xanthopus*. I have identified, with some doubt, *Colaspis australis*, which also appears to belong to the genus. It is doubtful if the genus can be maintained as distinct from *Colaspoides*, but, nevertheless, I venture to here treat it as distinct, and to split it up into several divisions, each with definite structural features (but of doubtful importance). Some of the divisions might very well be regarded as belonging to *Colaspoides*, but at least it is probable that future workers will be able to recognize them. Quite possibly also some of them might be regarded as belonging to *Edusa* (to which genus several species with entirely glabrous upper-surface have been referred). In all the species the second joint of the antennae is always distinctly shorter than the third. They are nearly all brightly metallic, greatly variable, and of small or medium size. The tibiae are usually supplied with conspicuous ridges or carinae; of these there are usually several on the sides and two on the supper-surface, extending from the base, or near same, to apex, gradually becoming more distant till at the apex they are rather wide apart, and a notch appears in which the base of the tarsus can rest; the ridges, with the accompanying channel, are usually more distinct on the middle pair or on the two hind pairs than on the front ones. The sexes differ in the apical segment of abdomen, in the tarsi, and usually in the tibiae.

Div. 1.—Upper-surface glabrous. Eyes entire or almost so. Prothorax with margins not dentate or subdentate about middle, and at base scarcely, if at all, narrower than base of elytra. Femora edentate; tibiae longitudinally canaliculate, and not notched near outer apex; claws appendiculate.

Div. 2.—With the specified characters of *Div. 1*, except that the tibiae are not longitudinally canaliculate.

Div. 3.—With the specified characters of *Div. 1*, except that the front femora are dentate; the tooth itself is sometimes small, but in such cases the femur itself is distinctly angulate.

Div. 4.—With the specified characters of *Div. 1*, except that the front femora are dentate, and that the tibiae are not longitudinally canaliculate.

Div. 5.—With the specified characters of *Div. 1*, except that the front femora are dentate, the tibiae not longitudinally canaliculate, and that the eyes are notched.

Rufimanus and *haroldi* were not included in the following table as their positions could not be definitely assigned without knowing the males; they certainly, however, belong to *cc*:—

A. Front femora edentate.
a. Middle tibiae not longitudinally canaliculate.
* Head and prothorax flavous, not metallic *semiviridis*
** Head and prothorax metallic.
b. Prothorax shagreened and with minute punctures.
* Clypeus with fairly well-defined punctures ... ... *globulus*
** Clypeus without such ... ... *tersus*
bb. Prothorax scarcely or not at all shagreened, and with distinct punctures.
* Knees not at all infuscated ... ... *bigener*
** Knees conspicuously infuscated ... *minutus*
aa. Middle tibiae longitudinally canaliculate.
c. Size minute ... ... *caeruleus*
cc. Size larger.
d. Flanks of prosternum with conspicuous striae ... ... *striatipectus*
dd. Flanks with neither conspicuous striae nor punctures on apical half ... ... *multicolor*
ddd. Flanks with conspicuous punctures.
e. Under-surface of hind tibiae of male incurved near apex ... ... *inermis* (?)
ee. Under-surface of hind tibiae not so incurved ... ... *subhumeralis*
AA. Front femora dentate.
B. Middle tibiae not canaliculate.
f. Punctures on head subequal to those of prothorax ... ... *minor*
ff. Punctures on head larger than on prothorax.
g. Eyes feebly notched ... ... *coriaceus*
gg. Eyes strongly notched ... ... *goudiei*
BB. Middle tibiae canaliculate.
C. Prothorax reddish, not metallic ... ... *chloropterus*
CC. Prothorax metallic.
D. Sides of prothorax with crowded conspicuous punctures.
h. Punctures at sides of prothorax much smaller than the adjacent ones on elytra ... ... *pallidiventris*
hh. Punctures there scarcely smaller than the adjacent ones on elytra *apicistriatus*
DD. Sides of prothorax with sparse and usually very small punctures.
E. Few, if any, punctures transversely confluent behind shoulders ... ... *laevicollis*
EE. Many elytral punctures confluent behind shoulders.
F. Punctures much denser on clypeus than on vertex ... ... *simplicipennis*
FF. Punctures alike on clypeus and vertex ... ... *electus*

Division 1.

CLEPTOR INERMIS, Lef.

(?) *Colaspoides australis*, Jac.

(?) *Colaspoides xanthopus*, Har.

Pl. viii., fig. 144.

The sexual characters of *inermis*, the typical species of *Cleptor*, were not mentioned. There are in the Museum the three specimens previously commented upon by Blackburn, and bearing labels as follows:—

1. "Queensland," "99," "*Cleptor inermis*, named by Jacoby."
2. "Austral Damel," "106," "*Colasp. xanthopus*, named by Jacoby"; "*Xanthopus*, Har."
3. "Sidney," (90) "Coll. Chapuis," "*Neotaxis fulgida*, Lefevre-Chapuis."

Of these the first two are bronzy females, and agree perfectly in all structural details, but the second specimen has the margins of the elytra bluish and of the prothorax greenish, its legs are reddish, with the tarsi infuscated; on the first specimen the prothorax and elytra are of uniform colour throughout, and the legs are entirely red; those of the type were described as "nigro-brunneis." The third specimen is certainly, I think, conspecific with the others, but is a male and more brightly metallic (golden-red with greenish reflections, the margins as on the second specimen), with blackish legs having a metallic blue gloss, but the tarsi infuscated only; the apical segment of its abdomen is irregularly depressed in the middle, the hind tibiae (fig. 144) are curiously shaped at the apex, and the basal joint of each of the four front tarsi is distinctly inflated. Two other males (from Mackay) agree well with the third specimen, but tend more to a purplish-bronze, with margins violet (on one of them the prothoracic margins are green), the legs (except the tarsi) are also dark. Another male was labelled "*Platymela* (?) *sapphira*, Boisd.,"(91) in Blackburn's collection; it is of a vivid-green, with violet margins and under-surface, and dark legs (tarsi and knees paler). There are also numerous specimens in the Macleay Museum, from Rockhampton and Dawson River, and varying in colour from brassy to deep-purple. All the specimens have the flanks of the prosternum with numerous sharply defined punctures, and non-striate except close to the coxae; the latter character alone is sufficient to distinguish them from *multicolor* and *striatipectus*.

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(90) The locality is almost certainly wrong.

(91) It is not *Chrysomela fulvilabris*, Germ., of which *C. sapphira*, Fab. (Boisd.), is supposed to be a synonym, as that species certainly belongs to the *Chrysomelides*.

The description of *xanthopus* is insufficient for its positive identification, as the sexual features are not noted; if varietal, it has precedence of *inermis*, in which case the red-legged form should be known as *xanthopus* and the dark-legged one as var. *inermis*. The description of *Colaspoides australis* also agrees fairly well with specimens of this species, but here again the essential sexual features were not mentioned. In the short diagnosis the legs were described as fulvous, but in the lengthier description they were stated to be piceous or dark fulvous; if *australis* should also prove to be synonymous it would appear that Jacoby had specimens of both the typical form and of the variety.

CLEPTOR RUFIMANUS, Lef.

In the original description of this species the legs (except as to their colour) and abdomen were not even mentioned, and as it evidently belongs to a section of the genus whose species are most readily identified by the male tibiae, it seems inadvisable to positively identify any species as *rufimanus*, without comparison with the type, unless the same happens to be a male, and its sexual features are noted; it is desirable also that the sculpture of the flanks of its prosternum should be noted.

There are, however, five females before me, of which two (mounted together) from the Blackburn collection bear labels as follows:—"N. Austral.," "*Cleptor rufimanus*, by Jacoby," "*rufimanus*, Lef."; and these specimens have the prothoracic punctures, apparently the most distinctive characters of the species, as described. The others are from Mackay, Cairns, and Somerset. I have seen no males that could be confidently associated with them.

CLEPTOR HAROLDI, Blackb.

Of this species the legs (except as to their colour) and abdomen were not even mentioned. The type is now in the British Museum; in the collection of the late Rev. T. Blackburn it was represented by a label only. Possibly two females in the Museum (from Cairns), one purplish-blue, the other brassy, may belong to the species; but as the essential sexual features were not mentioned it is quite impossible to identify the species with certainty from the original description.

CLEPTOR MULTICOLOR, n. sp.

♂. Of variable colours.

Head with fairly numerous but rather small punctures, denser between eyes than elsewhere; median line well defined in front, but becoming feeble or absent about base. *Prothorax* with rather strongly and evenly rounded sides, base much wider than apex; with scattered punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* with irregular rows of rather small and distant punctures, becoming smaller and more distant posteriorly, and larger and denser (but not very dense) just behind the shoulders; apical slope with subsutural stria only distinct, but with feeble remnants of others. Flanks of *prosternum* without punctures, and without striation on most or all of the surface. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a small distinct fovea. *Femora* edentate; tibiae conspicuously ridged, regularly increasing in width to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly inflated. Length, 3¼-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more convex, without fovea, tibiae somewhat thinner, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Cairns district (E. Allen, F. P. Dodd, A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3293.

The comparatively sparse prothoracic punctures render it certain that this species is not *inermis*, *xanthopus*, *australis*, *rufimanus*, or *haroldi*, the flanks of the prosternum with neither conspicuous striae nor punctures also readily distinguish it from those species, and the hind tibiae of the male are conspicuously different from those of the species that appear to be *inermis*. It is an abundant species, very variable in colour and size, but readily distinguished by the prosternum and tibiae. The commonest form of the species has the elytra more or less purplish, with the head, prothorax (the margins usually excepted), and under-surface brassy-green or bluish, and the labrum, front of clypeus, and the appendages more or less reddish, but with part of the antennae infuscated. But the elytra are frequently brassy at the sides, or entirely brassy, or brassy-green, or steel-blue, or bronzy; the head and prothorax nearly always have a greenish or brassy-green gloss, except that the margins are usually violet or deep-blue; but even when conspicuously green they frequently have a purplish gloss in places. Sometimes only the apical joint of antennae is infuscated, and sometimes only the five basal joints are entirely pale; usually the tip of the abdomen is obscurely diluted with red; the legs are occasionally deeply infuscated, the tarsi less noticeably so than the other parts. On many specimens the flanks of the prosternum are entirely non-striated; but on others striae are visible on the sides from about the middle to the base; they are usually rather distinct, but vary through various degrees of intensity till they altogether vanish; punctures, however, appear to be always absent, but on the episterna they are numerous, but the episterna themselves, being separated by deep sutures from the flanks, no confusion should arise from same. On the smallest specimens the punctures on the pronotum are sparse and rather small, on the largest ones they are distinctly larger and more numerous, although by no means dense; the punctures on the head and elytra also differ somewhat in size, but there are so many intermediate forms in the Museum that I cannot believe these differences to be more than individual. The elytra are not transversely depressed behind the shoulders, but the punctures there are larger than elsewhere, although even on the largest specimens they are not transversely confluent. The elytral striation on this, as on most species of the genus, is practically confined to a subsutural stria on the apical slope of each elytron; on the apical slope rows of small punctures are fairly distinct, but the striae in which they are set are so feeble that without the punctures they could be easily overlooked.

CLEPTOR SUBHUMERALIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 145.

♂. Brassy or bronzy; labrum and appendages more or less reddish, but antennae infuscated about apex.

Head irregularly depressed between eyes, median line distinct; with numerous sharply defined, but not very large punctures, absent from a small space near each antennae, and denser on clypeus than elsewhere. *Prothorax* with sides obliquely diminishing in width from base to near apex, but with front angles rounded; with dense punctures of moderate size and frequently suboblong, rather sparser (but still fairly dense) on middle than elsewhere, with very small punctures scattered about. *Elytra* with numerous rather irregular (in places semi-double) rows of punctures, of rather small size towards suture and posteriorly, and larger (but not confluent) behind shoulders (the shoulders themselves impunctate) than elsewhere; apical slope of each elytron with a well defined subsutural stria, and with feeble remnants of others. Flanks of *prosternum* with rather dense and fairly large punctures. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a shallow median depression. *Femora* edentate; tibiae conspicuously ridged, front ones almost evenly dilated to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi inflated. Length, 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more strongly and evenly convex, tibiae thinner, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Somerset (C. French). Type, I. 3576.

One male has the prothorax with a conspicuous greenish gloss, on another it is almost of a golden-red, but the colour varies to a certain extent with the point of view. The margin of each elytron (as seen from the side) appears to slope rapidly downwards to about the basal fourth, then to be rather strongly rounded, and then to be very gently arcuate to the apex; in consequence there appears to be a rather conspicuous post-humeral swelling; somewhat similar, but less pronounced, swellings are to be seen on most species of the genus.

CLEPTOR STRIATIPECTUS, n. sp.

♂. Brassy-green or bluish-green; labrum and appendages reddish, tip of antennae infuscated.

Head shallowly depressed between eyes, median line distinct; with sharply defined punctures of moderate size, but not quite evenly distributed. Flanks of *prosternum* conspicuously but irregularly striated and impunctate. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a wide, shallow, irregular depression. *Femora* edentate; tibiae with conspicuous ridges, the hind pair strongly dilated near apex; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated. Length, 4½-5¼ mm.

♀. Differs in having the hind tibiae regularly increasing in width to apex, and in the tarsi and abdomen.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler), Brisbane (A. J. Turner). Type, I. 3577.

In general appearance close to the preceding species and to those herein commented upon as *inermis*, *rufimanus*, and *haroldi*, but readily distinguished by the flanks of the prosternum; these are conspicuously impressed throughout with oblique, longitudinal, or transverse striae, and are entirely without punctures, although on the episterna the latter are dense. There are seven specimens of the species before me, and two of these have the sculpture of the pronotum and elytra exactly as described in the preceding species, except that on the apical slope of each elytron there is an additional distinct stria adjacent to the subsutural one, and that the post-humeral swellings are less conspicuous, these differences being common to the seven; but two of them have the prothoracic punctures smaller and more rounded, and the elytral punctures smaller; on two others the prothoracic punctures are much as on that species, but the elytral ones are distinctly larger and many are transversely confluent; the other (a female) has still larger punctures, of which many are confluent, even on the apical slope, where also the striae are more numerous and well defined. One female has most of the body parts brassy, with the elytra verging to brassy-purple.

CLEPTOR CAERULEUS, n. sp.

♂. Deep-blue, head with a greenish gloss, under-surface and legs black, but parts of the latter obscurely diluted with red; palpi and antennae partly reddish.

Head with fairly numerous and sharply defined but not very large punctures, denser on clypeus than elsewhere. *Prothorax* with rather strongly rounded sides, angles obtusely armed; with fairly dense and not very large punctures on disc, becoming suboblong and rather crowded on sides. *Elytra* with numerous almost regular rows of rather small punctures, of almost even size throughout, except that they are fairly large behind the shoulders; striation rather strong on apical slope. Flanks of *prosternum* with numerous strong punctures, except close to outer margin. Metasternum with dense and fairly large punctures. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a feeble median depression. *Femora* edentate; tibiae with strong ridges, almost evenly dilated to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi inflated. Length (♂, ♀), 2-2¾ mm.

♀. Differs in having somewhat thinner tibiae, and in the abdomen and tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (H. Hacker and H. J. Carter, from G. E. Bryant). Type, I. 3578.

A small deep-blue species, not very close to any other known one; the shoulders have a vague coppery gloss. The male has a rather distinct median line on the head, but on the female it is scarcely traceable. Partly owing to its punctures, and partly to the impunctate spaces adjacent to the antennae, the clypeus appears to be subtriangularly depressed.

Division 2.

CLEPTOR GLOBULUS, n. sp.

Brassy, in places with a slight greenish gloss; appendages reddish, tip of antennae infuscated.

Head with crowded punctures of moderate size; median line shallow. *Prothorax* with sides feebly rounded but rather strongly diminishing in width from base to apex; shagreened and minutely punctate. *Elytra* almost as wide as long; with dense punctures of moderate size, smaller towards suture and larger behind shoulders than elsewhere. *Abdomen* convex; fifth segment with dense and fairly large punctures. Length, 2¾ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Kalgoorlie (F. H. du Boulay). Type (unique), I. 3419.

A small, compact species, at first glance suggestive of *Ditropidus*, but with the pygidium concealed. The type appears to be a female, as the fifth segment of its abdomen is without a depression, and the basal joint of no tarsus is distinctly inflated. The shagreening of the prothorax causes the same to appear less polished than the scutellum and elytra. The elytral punctures are mostly in rows, some of which are geminate; on the apical slope the striation is distinct towards the suture, and the punctures are quite as large as on the sides (except close to the shoulders) and larger than towards the suture. The flanks of the prosternum in places have distinct punctures, and in others striae, but elsewhere are quite smooth. The tibiae are not longitudinally ridged and canaliculate, but each of the four hind ones has a feeble apical notch in which it is possible for the base of the tarsus to rest; also near the outer apex each is feebly incurved, but not conspicuously notched as in *Rhyparida.*

CLEPTOR BIGENER, n. sp.

Of a vivid-green; labrum and appendages reddish, tip of antennae infuscated.

Head with crowded punctures of moderate size; a shallow depression between eyes, median line feeble but traceable to base. *Prothorax* with sides obliquely decreasing in width from base to near apex; with dense small punctures, becoming crowded and suboblong on sides, the interspaces with minute punctures. *Scutellum* with dense, small punctures. *Elytra* suboblong; with fairly dense punctures of moderate size, rather smaller towards suture, and larger behind shoulders than elsewhere; apical slope with distinct striae only near suture and sides. Flanks of *prosternum* with numerous distinct but not very large punctures. Fifth segment of *abdomen* shallowly depressed in middle, and with numerous punctures. *Femora* edentate; tibiae regularly increasing in width to apex, and not longitudinally canaliculate; basal joint of front tarsi rather lightly dilated. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Whitton (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3579.

Although the non-canaliculation of the tibiae associates this with the preceding species, it has but little in common with it. In fact, it, *pallidiventris*, and *electus* appear in some respects (strikingly so in colours) to be close to *Edusa podagrosa*, *flavipes*, *metallica*, and *chlorophana*, nor am I at all certain but that they should be generically associated with those species. The prothorax appears to be feebly shagreened, but this is almost solely due to the minute punctures scattered amongst the larger (but still small) ones. The depression on the apical segment of the abdomen is so slight, and the front tarsi are so feebly dilated, that I am doubtful as to the sex of the type.

CLEPTOR SEMIVIRIDIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 146.

♂. Flavous; scutellum, elytra, and metasternum metallic-green, abdomen almost black, its tip diluted with red.

Head with crowded asperate punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller towards base and very small on front of clypeus; with several very feeble depressions. Eyes rather large. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as long; with rather dense subasperate punctures of moderate size, becoming larger and crowded on sides, the interspaces with minute punctures. *Scutellum* with small, dense punctures. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax; with rather dense and fairly large punctures, larger behind shoulders than elsewhere, about middle in subgeminate rows, and towards suture on apical slope confined to distinct striae. Flanks of *prosternum* lightly striated, and with scattered distinct punctures. Fifth segment of *abdomen* depressed in middle. *Femora* edentate; tibiae not longitudinally canaliculate, the hind ones rather suddenly dilated about apex. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Gayndah (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3618.

I had this species associated with *Eucolaspis tricolor,* ready to be described, before noticing that it was congeneric with *Cleptor chloropterus;* the three species, in fact, are very similar in appearance; but the present differs from the latter species in its much larger eyes, larger and denser punctures, unarmed front femora, and very different tibiae; from *tricolor* it differs in its much larger eyes, head with much denser punctures, and in the tibiae. The four hind tibiae are feebly incurved near the outer apex, but not distinctly notched as in *Rhyparida,* nor are the elytral punctures, a few of which are transversely confluent, as on any species of that genus.

Cleptor minutus, n. sp.

♂. Metallic-green, in places with a slight coppery gloss; under-surface almost entirely coppery, labrum blackish, appendages reddish, in parts infuscated.

Head with fairly dense, sharply defined punctures of moderate size; clypeus very short, lateral sutures feeble, the hind one obsolete; labrum very short. Antennae comparatively short, second joint almost as long as first, and distinctly longer than third, five apical joints rather wide. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as the median length, sides rather strongly rounded, with dense punctures of moderate size, smaller in middle than elsewhere. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax; with fairly dense subasperate punctures of moderate size, larger behind shoulders than elsewhere, and many transversely confluent there, in places in feeble subgeminate rows, interspaces with minute punctures; apical slope with distinct striae only towards suture and sides. Flanks of *prosternum* with numerous distinct punctures. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a small but distinct apical fovea. *Femora* stout, edentate; tibiae not longitudinally canaliculate; basal joint of four front tarsi inflated. Length, 2¼-2½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the upper-surface entirely brassy, abdomen more convex and non-foveate, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Western Australia: King George Sound (British Museum, from C. Darwin, and Macleay Museum), Karridale, Swan River (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3648.

A minute insect, in general appearance very close to *Rhinobolus nitidus*, but differing very considerably in the clypeus and labrum; these were regarded by Blackburn as the most characteristic features of the genus; both sexes also are very similar to those of *Edusoides pulcher*, but the tibiae are without the conspicuous apical process of that species, and the elytra are entirely glabrous; on the whole it appears better to refer the species to *Cleptor* rather than to any other, as I am averse to proposing a new one for its reception; the comparatively long second joint of antennae is aberrant. In the table, although associated with *bigener*, it is really not very close to that species. The dark parts of the appendages are the apical joint of each palpus, parts of the basal and of the six (or less) apical joints of antennae, the claw joints, and the knees; but the knees also have a metallic green gloss. The male in the Macleay Museum has the scutellum conspicuously brassy, but on the type it is green. The type female has the abdomen malformed, as the fourth segment, although normal on the right side, is suddenly pinched out before it reaches the left side, its place there being taken by an enlarged portion of the third segment.

CLEPTOR TERSUS, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green; labrum and appendages flavous.

Head flat between eyes; shagreened and with dense and rather small asperate punctures; clypeus elongate, shagreened and impunctate; labrum very short. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as median length, sides lightly rounded; shagreened and densely and minutely punctate. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax, with fairly dense punctures of moderate size, larger behind shoulders than elsewhere, the interspaces with rather dense minute ones; apical slope lightly striate. Flanks of *prosternum* finely striate, and with some scattered punctures. *Femora* edentate; tibiae not longitudinally canaliculate, basal joint of four front tarsi rather lightly inflated. Length, 2½ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia. Type (unique), in Macleay Museum.

Allied to *globulus*, but (apart from the—possibly sexual—differences in colour) distinctly narrower, elytra with larger punctures, many of which are transversely confluent behind the shoulders; the four hind tibiae are feebly incurved near the outer apex, as on that species. On the type not even the tip of the antennae is dark. The fifth segment of the abdomen from most directions appears to be flattened in middle, but from others a vague median depression may be seen. The tip of the apical joint of each palpus is narrower than the middle of the same, but is truncated.

Division 3.

CLEPTOR LAEVICOLLIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 91; pl. viii., figs. 147 and 148.

♂. Of variable colours.

Head with fairly dense punctures of moderate or rather small size and well defined, a few confluent; median line usually well defined. *Prothorax* with sides rather rapidly obliquely decreasing in width from base to apex, all angles produced and acute; with sparse and small punctures. *Elytra* with more or less irregular rows of moderately large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, and larger behind shoulders than elsewhere; striation on apical slope distinct near suture and sides. Flanks of *prosternum* lightly striated in places, but elsewhere quite smooth. Fifth segment of *abdomen* lightly transversely impressed, and with a small median fovea. *Femora* stout, the front pair lightly dentate; tibiae rather strongly dilated to apex and with conspicuous ridges, the front pair notched at outer apex; basal joint of four front tarsi rather strongly inflated. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more convex, non-foveate, tibiae less stout, and in the tarsi.

Hob.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection and E. W. Ferguson), Coen and Stewart Rivers (W. D. Dodd), Cooktown (H. J. Carter). Type, I. 3298.

In some respects agrees fairly well with *Colaspoides simplicipennis*, but with the front femora dentate, the tooth, although small and invisible from certain directions, is fairly distinct from others, as it crowns a subangulate inflation. In general appearance close to *multicolor*, and like that species extremely variable, but readily distinguished by the dentate front femora, and different prothoracic punctures; these are usually very small, and could be easily overlooked; on some specimens, however, they are fairly distinct, although not of even moderate size. The elytral punctures are also variable in size and density, so that on some specimens they could be regarded as rather small, even behind the shoulders, whereas on others they are rather coarse there, but on none do they appear to be distinctly confluent. The most abundant form is of a more or less brassy-green or brassy-blue, but specimens vary from a vivid-green to deep-purple, or even black, with but a slight bluish gloss; the brightly-green specimens as a rule are males, and the purple ones females, but the brassy, brassy-purple, and blue ones may belong to either sex. The appendages are reddish, sometimes almost flavous, but with antennae partly infuscated, the infuscation varying from only the tip of the eleventh joint to the whole of the five apical ones; the legs are occasionally deeply infuscated.

Some specimens from Cairns (Macleay Museum), Mackay (R. E. Turner), and the Endeavour River (C. French) appear to belong to this species, but have the prothoracic punctures rather more conspicuous, although small; they vary in colour in similar ways and the sexual differences are the same, so I presume they represent but a variety.

CLEPTOR CHLOROPTERUS, n. sp.

♂. Flavous-red; elytra brassy-green.

Head with rather numerous well defined but rather small punctures, more distinct between eyes than elsewhere; median line feeble in front, and disappearing before base. *Prothorax* with strongly rounded sides; with a few scattered and rather small punctures. *Elytra* with fairly large and irregular punctures on basal third, becoming lineate in arrangement and smaller posteriorly; with a deep subsutural stria on apical slope of each elytron, and with remnants of others. Flanks of *prosternum* without punctures or striae. Fifth segment of *abdomen* depressed across middle, and with a feeble central fovea. *Femora* stout, front pair angulate and dentate; tibiae with distinct ridges, dilated to and notched at apex; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly dilated. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3580.

The reddish head and prothorax readily distinguish from other species of the genus; the absence of notches from near the outer apex of the four hind tibiae is evidence that the species should not be referred to *Rhyparida*. The prothoracic punctures, although not large, are sharply defined.

CLEPTOR APICISTRIATUS, n. sp.

Black, with a slight bronzy gloss; labrum, palpi (tips excepted), five basal joints of antennae, and base of each of the others, more or less reddish, legs deeply infuscated.

Head shallowly depressed between eyes, median line absent; punctures of rather small size, but sharply defined and somewhat unevenly distributed. Eyes comparatively large. *Prothorax* with strongly rounded sides; punctures on disc small and rather sparse, but becoming coarse and crowded on sides. *Elytra* with irregular punctures; apical slope strongly and almost regularly striated. Flanks of *prosternum* with distinct punctures, episterna striated. *Femora* moderately stout, front pair lightly dentate; tibiae rather lightly dilated to apex, with distinct ridges, less conspicuous on the front pair than on the others. Length, 4½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Gayndah (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 3581.

The tarsi of the type appear to be feminine, as the basal joint is alike in all, but the abdomen is so irregularly contracted (perhaps from immaturity) that its sculpture cannot be given. The differences in size and density between the punctures on the sides and on the disc of the prothorax are much more pronounced than is usual in the subfamily. On the elytra, behind the shoulders, the punctures are rather dense and coarse, and exhibit a tendency to become confluent, on the apical slope they are confined to the striae, elsewhere they are small, or at most of moderate size, and are in more or less irregular (usually subgeminate) rows.

CLEPTOR PALLIDIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Metallic-green; labrum and appendages more or less reddish, tips of five apical joints of antennae infuscated.

Head with fairly dense, sharply defined punctures of moderate size. *Prothorax* with sides strongly rounded, and all angles armed; with very dense punctures of moderate size, rather less crowded on disc than elsewhere. *Elytra* with fairly dense punctures of moderate size, becoming larger behind shoulders and smaller towards suture than elsewhere, mostly more or less seriate (or geminate) in arrangement; striation of apical slope rather conspicuous. *Prosternum* densely punctate throughout. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a conspicuous median depression. Front femora distinctly dentate; tibiae with conspicuous ridges, rather strongly but evenly dilated to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly dilated. Length, 3½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (A. J. Turner). Type, I. 3582.

Two females that appear to belong to the species differ from the type in being larger (4 mm.), of an almost purplish-bronze, but appearing black in parts, and with the margins bluish or greenish; they have a well defined median line on the head, especially towards the base, but on the type the head is without such; they differ also in the usual sexual features of the abdomen and legs. The front of the prosternum on all three specimens is metallic-green, but the colour regularly alters till the tip of the abdomen is scarcely darker than the legs, and is entirely without metallic gloss. The femoral tooth is not large, but is very conspicuous from certain directions.

CLEPTOR ELECTUS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 92.

♂. Bright brassy-green; abdomen brassy, labrum and appendages reddish-flavous, but apical joint of antennae almost entirely infuscated.

Head with rather dense, sharply defined punctures of moderate size, becoming confluent near eyes, and absent from a small space near each antenna; median line rather distinct. *Prothorax* with sides oblique on basal half and then rounded to apex; with not very dense punctures of small or moderate size. *Elytra* with fairly large punctures, becoming lineate in arrangement and somewhat smaller towards suture, and larger behind shoulders, whence, almost to middle of apical slope, many are transversely confluent; apical slope with well defined and regular striae, except in middle. Flanks of *prosternum* with moderately distinct, but not dense, punctures and striae. Fifth segment of *abdomen* shallowly depressed in middle. *Femora* stout, front pair lightly dentate; tibiae with fairly strong ridges, hind pair less dilated at apex than the others; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated. Length, $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd). Type (unique), I. 3583.

A very beautiful species. The prothoracic punctures, although not very large, are sharply defined, and are no denser (if as dense) on the sides than on the disc.

CLEPTOR SIMPLICIPENNIS, Jac. (formerly *Colaspis).*

A female of this species, sent for examination by Mr. Arrow (it is probably a co-type, as it is labelled "Somerset, D'Albertis"), in general appearance is very close to *electus,* but it differs from the type of that species in being somewhat larger, head with much smaller and sparser punctures, prothorax with sparser punctures, and elytra with distinctly sparser and smaller ones, fewer of the larger ones of which are transversely confluent. Its eyes are feebly notched (almost as feebly as in *electus),* and I consider it congeneric with that species. Jacoby described the femora as unarmed, but the front ones are each armed with a small tooth, although this is invisible from most directions.

Division 4.

CLEPTOR PARADOXUS, Blackb. (formerly *Tomyris).*

Tomyris minor, Blackb.

Pl. viii., figs. 149 and 150.

Specimens of *paradoxus* and *minor*, from the collection of the late Rev. T. Blackburn, are in the Museum. They bear his respective numbers, 1262 and 1263, and were both from Port Lincoln. They appear to belong to but one species, the former the female, the latter the male. In the table he gave of *Tomyris* they were separated by the head being coppery in *paradoxus* and bright-green in *minor;* but such differences in the subfamily are common in the sexes, or even individuals, of the majority of metallic species.

They were referred with doubt to *Tomyris;* the tibiae of *paradoxus* being described as "intermediis leviter, posticis vix perspicue, emarginatis," and "Its tibiae—although their external emargination is very feeble—are those of *Tomyris.*" Of *minor* he wrote, "The external emargination of the intermediate and hind tarsi (92) is a little stronger." But I cannot consider them at all notched in the way that those of *Tomyris* and *Rhyparida* are. The outer apex of each of the four hind tibiae is slightly dilated, and in consequence the space before it is slightly curved, but the curved portion is not bounded behind by a raised space (frequently dentiform), but runs on to the general line of the tibia, as in the majority of genera; moreover, the sloping apex has a tarsal groove. The complete absence of clothing from the upper-surface, although in itself not perhaps warranting generic separation, would be aberrant in *Tomyris.* I consider the species to be certainly congeneric with *Cleptor inermis.*

CLEPTOR CORIACEUS, n. sp.

♂. Coppery-green and finely shagreened; apical half of abdomen brassy, labrum and appendages flavous, tip of antennae infuscated.

Head with small and not very dense but fairly distinct punctures, median line feeble; clypeus rather longer than usual, and conspicuously notched in front. *Prothorax* with sides conspicuously oblique from base almost to apex; with minute punctures. *Elytra* with feeble rows of small and distant punctures, not very large even behind the shoulders; apical slope without distinct striae. Flanks of *prosternum*

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(92) Certainly in error for tibiae.

without punctures, and with but feeble remnants of striation. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a rather large median fovea. Front *femora* feebly dentate; tibiae not longitudinally canaliculate, the front pair inflated towards apex and subtriangularly notched at outer apex, the others less dilated to apex; basal joint of front tarsi strongly inflated and elongate, of the middle pair less strongly but still conspicuously inflated. Length, 3½ mm.

♀. Differs in being of a golden colour, with slight greenish reflections in places, in the abdomen more strongly and evenly convex, somewhat thinner tibiae, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin (H. H. D. Griffith). Type, I. 3584.

The angulation of the front femora is very distinct, but the tooth crowning the same is very feeble. There is a curious black line on the under-surface of the middle tibiae of the male, but owing to its position it is entirely concealed from most directions. The basal joint of the front tarsi of the male is unusually large; on the female also the basal joint of the four front ones is distinctly larger than is usual on females. The basal segment of the abdomen of the male has some rather conspicuous punctures on each side of the middle, the middle itself being impunctate and slightly produced at the apex; it has also some long hairs.

Division 5.

CLEPTOR GOUDIEI, n. sp.

♀. Coppery-green and finely shagreened; abdomen golden-red, labrum and appendages flavous, tip of antennae infuscated.

Head with fairly dense punctures of moderate size, median line fairly distinct; clypeus distinctly longer than usual, separated from face by a shallow depression, finely strigose, and without distinct punctures, strongly notched in front. Eyes distinctly notched near antennae. *Prothorax* more than thrice as wide as the median length, sides strongly diminishing in width from base to apex, but rather feebly rounded; with minute punctures. *Elytra* not much longer than wide, with numerous small punctures mostly in very feeble series, but becoming larger (although not very large) behind the shoulders and on part of the apical slope, the latter with remnants of striation. Flanks of *prosternum* with dense and irregular striae, and some scattered punctures. Front *femora* lightly dentate. Length, 4¼-4½ mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie). Type, I. 3585.

An unusually wide species, with all the body parts shagreened; it is one of the most beautiful of the subfamily, hence I have described it, despite the fact that there are but two females under examination. Except for its much greater width, it is much like the male of the preceding species, which is also shagreened and with an elongate clypeus, but the eyes are more conspicuously notched, the punctures on the head are considerably larger, and are not continued on to the clypeus. From certain directions each shoulder appears like a large, obtuse, impunctate tubercle.

EUCOLASPIS, n. g.

Eyes lateral, prominent, almost entire, facets of moderate size. Clypeus widely transverse, not distinctly separated from head. Labrum very short. Antennae rather long and thin. *Prothorax* widely transverse, sides evenly rounded in middle. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* decidedly wider than prothorax. *Prosternum* with medisternum rather narrow; episterna very short, front margin of each oblique. Metasternum about as long as following segment. *Legs* of moderate length and not very stout; femora edentate, or very feebly dentate; tibiae feebly dilated to apex, not longitudinally canaliculate, and not notched near outer apex; claws each with a large basal appendix.

The genus is close to *Cleptor*, but differs in the elytra being considerably wider than the prothorax, and in the much narrower medisternum (only about half the width of that of species of *Cleptor*). From *Rhyparida* it is at once distinguished by the tibiae. On the female of *tricolor* the tibiae are gently and quite evenly dilated to the apex, with the apex itself not suddenly inflated; on the male the four hind ones are each produced at the outer apex, but there is not a distinct notch before same. On the female of *tranquilla* (the only sex at present known) they are as on the female of *tricolor;* its front femora at first appear to be edentate, but from one direction a vague tooth certainly appears to be present on each, but it is very feeble; at its position there is a feeble groove, and the tooth seems to mark one side of the groove and not to be elevated above the general surface. The evenly rounded outline of each eye is slightly interrupted by becoming straight close to the antenna, but the eye could scarcely be regarded as notched. Both species are glabrous on the upper-surface and almost so on the under-surface. The genus, according to Chapuis' and Lefevre's tables, would belong to the *Iphimeitae*. Typical species, *tricolor*.

EUCOLASPIS TRICOLOR, n. sp.

♂. Flavous; scutellum and elytra metallic green, abdomen black or deeply infuscated.

Head with moderately dense but not crowded punctures, sharply defined but not very large, and denser and smaller on clypeus than elsewhere. Antennae passing middle of abdomen, second joint stout and considerably shorter than third, third to sixth very thin, the following ones somewhat stouter. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly and evenly rounded; with fairly dense and moderately large punctures, becoming rather crowded on sides. *Elytra* suboblong-ovate, about one-fourth wider than prothorax and about four times as long; with dense punctures of moderate size, slightly larger behind shoulders and slightly smaller on apical slope than elsewhere. Flanks of *prosternum* polished and almost impunctate. Fifth segment of *abdomen* shallowly depressed in middle. *Tibiae* rather thin, feebly increasing in width from base to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi rather long, but not very wide, although decidedly larger than those of the hind pair. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$-$3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the elytra brassy or brassy-red, but with the margins greenish, the abdomen no darker than the rest of the under-surface, the eyes slightly smaller, antennae shorter, abdomen more evenly convex, and basal joint of all the tarsi of even size and less parallel-sided.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (H. J. Carter and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3616.

A beautiful little insect. The antennae are sometimes feebly infuscated at the apex. On some specimens there is a vague transverse impression between the eyes, and on the others there is a feeble longitudinal one, but both are sometimes absent. The elytral punctures, except on parts of the apical slope, are not placed in striae, although on some other parts a lineate arrangement may be vaguely traced; behind the shoulders (93) many of them are transversely confluent, the space so occupied varies from a small one quite close to the shoulder to fully half or more of each elytron, but on some specimens they are all free; there are thus within the limits of a well-marked species characters regarded by Chapuis and Lefevre as of super-generic importance. The front femora from some directions appear to be feebly angulate on the lower-surface, but they are certainly not dentate. Two pairs were taken *in cop.* and are still fastened together; of these, one female (belonging to Mr. Carter) has the elytra almost as conspicuously green as on the males, but four other females have them coloured as described.

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(93) The shoulders themselves are polished and impunctate.

EUCOLASPIS TRANQUILLA, n. sp.

♀. Reddish-piceous with a slight metallic gloss; head, prothorax, scutellum, and parts of legs paler, basal half of antennae (the apical half infuscated) and palpi still paler.

Head with rather small and not very dense but clearly defined punctures, becoming still smaller on clypeus; a vague depression between eyes. Antennae extending to about middle of abdomen, second joint stouter and much shorter than third. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as the median length, with irregularly distributed (but nowhere very dense) punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides parallel to apical third; punctures of moderate size about base, becoming much smaller posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* highly polished, but at base feebly wrinkled. Front *femora* subangulate or very feebly dentate; tibiae gently and regularly increasing in width to apex. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ben Lomond, 4,500 feet (A. J. Turner). Type (unique), I. 3617.

A soberly-coloured species, the shades of colour not sharply contrasted although distinct; the slight metallic gloss is of a bluish tone, and is more noticeable on the elytra than elsewhere. In general appearance it is not at all close to the preceding species, but in all generic characters it conforms to same; at first it would appear to belong to *Rhyparida*, but it seems undesirable to refer to that genus any species whose four hind tibiae are not notched. The type is a female, but as the sexual characters of the genus are rather slight it has been described. The elytral punctures are larger and more crowded behind the shoulders than elsewhere, about the middle they are in irregularly geminate series, on the apical slope they are very small and in single rows; striation is distinct only near the suture on the apical slope.

DERMORHYTIS.

The type of this genus is the Cinghalese *D. igneofasciata* of Baly; Baly later on referred to the genus *D. apicalis*, from Borneo, which in 1885 was listed by Lefevre as an *Abirus*. But Jacoby, in 1884, had described as a *Dermorrhytis*, *D. femoralis*, from Queensland, stating that it was closely allied to *D. apicalis*, and Lefevre listed it as a *Dermorhytis*. There is, therefore, considerable doubt as to whether the species is a *Dermorhytis* or an *Abirus*, whilst its description reads much as if founded upon a species of *Geloptera*, similar to such species as *scitula* or *angulicollis*. Of *femoralis* the legs and abdomen (except as to the colour of the former) were not even mentioned, so that there is nothing to indicate the sex of the type; if really a *Geloptera* it probably has well-defined characters in the abdomen and legs.

PRYPNOCOLASPIS, n. g.

Eyes lateral, subreniform, moderately faceted. Clypeus subtriangular, lateral sutures distinct. Labrum very short. Antennae not very long, second joint short. Palpi short. *Prothorax* transverse, base bisinuate, sides widely margined and conspicuously dilated to base, apical angles produced forwards. *Scutellum* semicircular. *Elytra* not narrower than base of prothorax. *Prosternum* with medisternum rather wide at base and apex, but encroached upon by coxae, front edge conspicuously elevated and separated from episterna by a notch on each side; episternum on each side with front margin gently rounded. Metasternum elongate. *Legs* moderately long; front femora dentate; tibiae not longitudinally canaliculate, and not notched near outer apex; claws appendiculate.

The type of *latibasis* was standing with the *Eumolpides* in the Blackburn collection; nor can I see that it can be referred to any other subfamily. The conspicuously appendiculate terminal joint of antennae, pronotum with a wide transverse impression near base, the shape of the prosternum, abdomen entirely concealed from above, tarsi with third joint bilobed to base, and the appendiculate claws exclude it, by various combinations, from all other subfamilies than the *Eumolpides*. Certainly in that subfamily the genus does not appear to have any close Australian ally, but I can find no character to exclude it. From some directions the claws appear to be simple, but they really have a fairly large basal appendix. On *latibasis* the sides of the prothorax are conspicuously and evenly dilated from apex to base, the base itself being slightly wider than the elytra. On *submetallica* the sides are dilated from apex to near base, but are then rounded off, so that the base is the exact width of the base of elytra (these also having each shoulder rounded off). They are both entirely glabrous on the upper-surface. Typical species, *latibasis*.

PRYPNOCOLASPIS LATIBASIS, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 93 and 100; pl. viii., fig. 170.

Of a rather dingy-flavous; under-surface lightly infuscated, five apical joints of antennae (wholly or in parts), tips of palpi, and parts of tarsi, more or less blackish.

Head with a subcircular impression in middle, with a narrow impression from same to base; with irregularly distributed and rather small punctures; clypeus with narrow, oblique sutures, almost meeting posteriorly at the median impression. Antennae not very thin, scarcely extending to hind coxae, second joint about half the length of third; third, fifth, and seventh each a trifle longer than the fourth, sixth, and eighth. *Prothorax* widely transverse, sides oblique, and strongly increasing in width from apex to base, margins narrow in front, rapidly becoming wider to base; with minute, scattered punctures, and some larger ones, but still small, towards sides. *Elytra* almost parallel-sided to near apex, base slightly narrower than base of prothorax; with irregular double or semi-double rows of not very large punctures, becoming condensed into single rows posteriorly; interstices between same more or less distinctly elevated, and themselves with small punctures. Fifth segment of *abdomen* slightly upcurved in middle. Front *femora* strongly dentate. Length, 8 mm.

Hab.—North-western Australia: Murchison (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 3413.

The prothorax is remarkable. The basal joint of the middle tarsi is slightly larger than on the front pair, and slightly smaller than on the hind pair, a reversal of the usual proportions. Two of the interstices on each elytron, in addition to being slightly elevated above their fellows, are also each supplied with a narrow median ridge, quite distinct from some directions. The flanks of the prosternum are highly polished, but from some directions light striae become visible. The type is probably a female.

PRYPNOCOLASPIS SUBMETALLICA, n. sp.

Black with a slight metallic gloss, bluish on head and prothorax, brassy on elytra, and greenish on parts of undersurface; front angles of prothorax, front of clypeus, labrum, four basal joints of antennae, and base of each of the three next, palpi (tips excepted), and legs (knees, tarsi, and tips of tibiae excepted) more or less reddish.

Head with a rather wide, shallow, median impression, feebly connected with the base; with irregularly distributed punctures of moderate size or small, and slightly denser on clypeus (whose lateral sutures are oblique) than elsewhere. Antennae extending to hind coxae, second joint about half the length of third, the latter equal to fourth, fifth to eighth and the eleventh subequal in length and a trifle longer than the ninth and tenth. *Prothorax* at base (which is lightly bisinuate) about thrice as wide as the median length, sides moderately rounded and much wider at base than at apex, margins rather wide; with numerous small punctures on disc, becoming somewhat larger on sides, and asperate on margins. *Elytra* slightly wider than base of prothorax, almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures and interstices irregular. *Under-surface* feebly shagreened. Flanks of prosternum finely wrinkled. Abdomen lightly upcurved at middle of apex. Front *femora* acutely dentate. Length, 7½-8 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown). Type, I. 3409.

The prothorax has the sides more rounded and less conspicuously dilated to base than on the preceding species, and the front angles are more acutely produced; and the front edge of the medisternum is less conspicuously elevated and but feebly undulated, instead of distinctly notched, where it joins each episternum. The elytra appear to be very minutely wrinkled all over, their punctures are of moderate size (slightly larger than on the preceding species), and in places are in feeble semi-double rows, becoming single posteriorly, but they are mostly dense and irregular, from behind the shoulders along the middle to about the apical third they are frequently transversely or irregularly confluent; some of the interstices are feebly traceable to base, and they are more distinct on the apical slope than elsewhere. The basal joint of each tarsus is moderately large, but as they are alike on all six the two specimens in the Museum would appear to be females; one of them has the fourth segment of abdomen depressed in middle, but this appears to be due to irregular contraction.

TRYPOCOLASPIS, n. g.

Eyes large, rather coarsely faceted, lightly notched behind antennae. Clypeus widely transverse, not separated from head by a distinct suture. Labrum short, feebly notched in front. Antennae long. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, base, apex, and sides narrowly margined, sides evenly rounded in middle. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* not much longer than wide, closely applied to and very little wider than prothorax, each (across middle) with about twenty rows of fairly large punctures of almost even size throughout, and nowhere transversely confluent. *Prosternum* with medisternum wide, front portions very narrow in front of coxae; episternum on each side with front margin wide, oblique, and almost straight, lateral suture deep. Metasternum short. *Abdomen* with basal segment (along middle) at least as long as two following combined. *Legs* short; femora edentate; tibiae longitudinally canaliculate, somewhat dilated at apex; the four hind ones not notched near outer apex; claws appendiculate.

The feature by which this genus may be most readily identified is the punctuation of the elytra; the punctures across the middle are usually in quite regular, closely placed rows, although towards the base some of the rows run out at the suture, and some of them disappear about the apex, but on the apical slope the punctures are quite (or almost) as large as elsewhere. On some of the species the interstices between the punctures appear almost costiform, on others some of the interstices are more distinctly elevated than the others, and on *multicarinata* the elytra are acutely costate in a rather curious way. The species are all compact, glabrous, and metallic, and they usually have more or less reddish legs. Seen from behind, the prothorax appears to be considerably narrowed in front, but this is largely due to the front angles being strongly depressed below the middle. The sexes differ in the abdomen and legs. The genus, except for one species that occurs in Southern Queensland and parts of New South Wales, appears to be confined to Northern Queensland, and its nearest ally is perhaps *Cleorina*, although it is not very close to that genus. Typical species, *biimpressa*.

Following is a table of the species (94): —

A. Elytra with numerous conspicuous abbreviated carinae ... ... *multicarinata*
AA. Elytra without such.
B. Sutural stria without punctures on apical slope ... ... *sinuata*
BB. Sutural stria with punctures there.
C. Prothorax with ordinary punctures ... *multiseriata*
CC. Prothorax with reticulate punctures.
D. Fourth abdominal segment of male with a curious median process ... *ventralis*
DD. Fourth segment without such.
E. Hind tibiae of male widest at middle *biimpressa*
EE. Hind tibiae of male widest at apex.
F. Legs mostly pale ... ... *punctatostriata*
FF. Legs mostly dark ... ... *obscuripes*

TRYPOCOLASPIS BIIMPRESSA, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 151.

♂. Metallic; under-surface black, in places obscurely diluted with red, labrum and appendages flavous or testaceo-flavous, apical half of antennae usually infuscated.

Head with rather small, dense, reticulate punctures; feebly or not at all depressed along middle. Antennae extending to about middle of abdomen, second joint stouter than but scarcely as long as third, third to sixth subequal in length,

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(94) There are two females of a species as large as *multicarinata* from Port Denison in the Macleay Museum; they probably belong to a new one, but as it seemed possible that they were unusually large specimens of *punctatostriata*, they were not described.

the following ones longer and somewhat stouter. *Prothorax* with evenly rounded sides, with two rather large, shallow, circular depressions about middle towards base; punctures much as on head. *Elytra* with numerous rows of well-defined punctures; many of the interstices distinctly elevated. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a shallow median fovea. Hind *tibiae* widest in middle, thence strongly narrowed to base and feebly to apex; basal joint of four front tarsi rather strongly inflated. Length, 2¼-2½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the eyes somewhat smaller and more distant, abdomen non-foveate, hind tibiae thinner and feebly increasing in width from base to apex, and basal joint of four front tarsi much smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (Macleay Museum, E. Allen, and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3406.

An abundant species in the Cairns district. The upper-surface, whilst always metallic, is seldom brightly so; the main colour is usually brassy-green, but sometimes brassy or bronzy. On the elytra the margins are nearly always conspicuously bluish, and there are bronzy or obscure purplish markings, sometimes in the form of large obscurely defined spots, but frequently confined to some of the elevated parts, occasionally there is an ill-defined bluish spot on the disc of each. The prothorax varies from entirely brassy-green to almost entirely bronzy, but the two colours are usually obscurely mingled; the head is usually more obscurely metallic than the prothorax; the palpi are nearly always pale-flavous, and the knees are sometimes lightly infuscated. Many of the rows of elytral punctures are short; about the base the striae are not well impressed, but posteriorly they become very evident owing to the greater elevation of the interstices; many of these are oblique owing to the brevity of some of the rows; on each elytron there are three interstices that are more conspicuously elevated than the others, but their respective positions vary, thus (counting the sutural interstice as the first) across the middle they are the fifth, eighth,(95) and tenth, but towards the base they become the seventh, eleventh, and fourteenth, and at summit of apical slope the third, fifth,(96) and seventh. Each of the circular depressions (they could scarcely be regarded as foveae) on the pronotum is about thrice the length of the scutellum; although not deep, they are usually quite distinct.

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(95) Between the fifth and eighth for some distance along the middle the other interstices are sometimes almost or quite as strongly elevated.

(96) This one rather abruptly ends on the slope itself.

On the head and prothorax of this and of all other species, except *multiseriata* and *multicarinata*, the punctures are closely placed together and shallow, with thin walls, somewhat suggestive of shallow honey-comb; and even on the species named there is an approach to same on the head. On all the species there are rather large and distinct punctures on the flanks of the prosternum, but adjacent to the episterna there are sometimes shining and almost impunctate spaces.

TRYPOCOLASPIS OBSCURIPES, n. sp.

♂. Dark metallic brassy-blue or bronzy-green; elytra with bronzy or purplish markings, under-surface black, legs blackish, tarsi, antennae, and palpi reddish, labrum and front tibiae somewhat darker.

Head much as on preceding species, except that the antennae are somewhat shorter. *Prothorax* much as on that species, except that there are no circular depressions towards the base. *Elytra* with numerous rows of well-defined punctures, and with several interstices elevated above the others. *Abdomen* with a small, circular apical fovea. Four front *tibiae* lightly curved and increasing in width to apex, the others rather acutely angulate at outer apex. Length, 2-2¼ mm.

♀. Differs in having abdomen non-foveate and hind tibiae somewhat thinner.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (Macleay Museum, E. Allen, and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3599.

In size, and to a certain extent in appearance, close to the preceding species, but less brightly metallic, prothorax without subfoveate impressions, elytra more roughly sculptured, legs darker, hind tibiae of male of different shape, and the basal joint of the four front tarsi much smaller (scarcely larger than those of the female). On each elytron of two females there are three large purplish blotches—one at base, one at middle, and one at summit of apical slope, but towards the side they are all connected together; but on another female and on two males the elytral markings are very obscure; the tip of the middle tibiae is usually diluted with red. The elytral punctures, although each is sharply defined, are in less regular rows on the basal half than on the preceding species, but posteriorly they are set in conspicuous striae; on each elytron across the middle three interstices are usually distinctly elevated above their fellows, but at the summit of the apical slope the four adjacent to the suture are equally prominent. From some directions the four hind tibiae seem to be feebly notched near the outer apex, but this appearance is due partly to the dilated apex and partly to clothing, but true subapical notches (as in *Rhyparida)* are absent.

TRYPOCOLASPIS PUNCTATOSTRIATA, n. sp.

Pl. viii., fig. 152.

♂. Metallic; under-surface black, tip of abdomen sometimes diluted with red, labrum and appendages more or less reddish.

Head much as on *biimpressa.* *Prothorax* much the same, except that the two circular depressions are much more feeble. *Elytra* punctate-striate. Fifth segment of *abdomen* with a transverse median fovea. Hind *tibiae* gently increasing in width from base to apex, but the latter somewhat angular. Length, 2½-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more convex and non-foveate.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea), Mossman River (Macleay Museum), Kuranda (H. H. D. Griffith and H. J. Carter, from G. E. Bryant). Type, I. 3600.

It is not always easy to distinguish small females of this species from large ones of *biimpressa,* although the elytral sculpture is more regular; but the males are readily distinguished by the hind tibiae (see figs. 151 and 152), and by the four front tarsi; the basal joint of each of these on the present species is but slightly larger than on the female, instead of being conspicuously inflated. From the preceding species, which has somewhat similar hind tibiae, it differs in the sculpture of elytra, colour of legs, and abdomen of male. The general colour is more or less brassy, sometimes brassy-green, and sometimes almost golden-red (but seldom brilliantly so); the head and prothorax are usually uniformly coloured; on the elytra there are irregularly disposed blotches or streaks, usually more or less purplish, but shading off to various other tints, and seldom exactly alike on any two specimens; the margins are nearly always bluish, but are occasionally green; one specimen has the elytra of a bright green with coppery-red markings; the antennae are usually flavous at the base, becoming darker, but seldom distinctly infuscated, towards apex; the palpi are pale-flavous. The elytral punctures are well defined, although somewhat smaller than on the preceding species, and are in regular rows, the striae in which they are set are everywhere well defined, and the interstices separating them are regularly elevated and quite uniform, except at the extreme base, on the sides behind the shoulders, and about the apex, but no interstice is conspicuously elevated above its fellows.

TRYPOCOLASPIS SINUATA, n. sp.

♂. Brassy or brassy-green ; under-surface black, in parts with a coppery-gloss, antennae and palpi somewhat flavous, the former with some of the apical joints infuscated at apex, legs partly dark.

Head with somewhat shorter antennae, but otherwise much as on *biimpressa*. *Prothorax* much the same, except that the two subfoveate impressions are entirely absent. *Elytra* with rows (mostly regular) of rather large, deep punctures; some of the interstices elevated above their fellows. *Abdomen* with a small, circular median fovea. Middle *tibiae* wider at apex than the others, hind pair rather strongly narrowed from middle to base; basal joint of four front tarsi rather strongly inflated. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$-2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen non-foveate, in having thinner tibiae, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3407.

A beautiful little species, and apparently the smallest of the subfamily in Australia. The elytra are without distinct markings, but as some parts are more brassy than others they do not appear to be quite uniformly coloured : the femora, except near the base, are usually deeply infuscated, sometimes almost black ; the hind tibiae are also sometimes infuscated : one specimen has the whole of the upper-surface of a beautiful violet colour. The striation of the elytra is not well impressed, despite the regularity of the punctures, but posteriorly it becomes deeper, the subsutural stria, however, is without punctures on the apical slope ; across the middle of each elytron the third, sixth, and ninth interstices are slightly elevated above their fellows, but elsewhere (97) their elevation is less pronounced ; starting from each shoulder (but concealed from above) there is a distinctly elevated interstice that commences as the fourth (counting the margin as the first), rather abruptly curves downwards to become the second, and continues till at the apex it joins the second and third subsutural ones.

TRYPOCOLASPIS VENTRALIS, n. sp.

♂. Brassy-green or brassy-blue; elytra with metallic spots, under-surface black, labrum and appendages more or less reddish, but apical half of antennae infuscated.

Head much as on *biimpressa*, except that the median depression is more distinct and that the second joint of antennae is shorter. *Prothorax* much the same, except that

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(97) Elsewhere their numbers differ owing to the brevity of some of the rows of punctures.

the two subfoveate impressions are scarcely traceable. *Elytra* with numerous, more or less regular rows, of rather large, deep punctures. Fourth segment of *abdomen* almost as long as second and third combined, and with a conspicuous double ridge along the middle; fifth segment very short in middle and feebly concave there. Hind *tibiae* feebly increasing in width from base to apex, and angulate at outer apex. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (H. Hacker's No. 265). Type, I. 3615.

The two specimens before me differ solely in colour, one having a bluish, the other a greenish appearance; on each elytron there are three brassy spots, one near the base, a second before the middle near the suture, and the third (little more than a streak) about summit of apical slope. The elytral punctures are larger than on *punctato-striata*, and almost as regular, but the striae are so feebly impressed (except on the apical slope, where they are strong) that they might fairly be regarded as almost absent; from some directions two or three of the interstices are rather more distinct than their fellows, but they are nowhere conspicuously elevated above them. The basal joint of each of the four front tarsi is not strongly inflated, being, in fact, scarcely larger than those of the hind ones; the hind tibiae are also without conspicuously masculine features, but the abdomen is so peculiar that the specimens would certainly appear to be males.

TRYPOCOLASPIS MULTISERIATA, n. sp.

♂. Brassy; under-surface dark brown, labrum and appendages more or less reddish.

Head with dense, subreticulate punctures of moderate size, with a vague median line, a small impunctate space near each antenna. Antennae slightly shorter, but otherwise much as on *biimpressa*. *Prothorax* considerably wider at base than at apex, the front angles much lower than the middle, sides strongly rounded; in middle with rather dense punctures of rather small size, becoming more crowded and somewhat larger towards sides, interspaces with minute punctures. *Elytra* suboblong; with numerous regular rows of rather large punctures, smaller towards suture, and larger behind shoulders than elsewhere; striae feebly impressed even on apical slope (except close to suture). Fourth segment of *abdomen* distinctly longer than the adjacent ones, fifth shallowly depressed for about half of its width. Hind *tibiae* somewhat dilated near apex, on lower surface about apex with a conspicuous fringe or loose fascicle; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly inflated. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$-4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen evenly convex, hind tibiae thinner and without the subapical fringe, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd). Type, I. 3408.

The prothoracic punctures are not reticulate in character as on all the preceding species, although at the sides, owing to being crowded together, there appears to be an approach to same; towards the base there are feebly oblique impressions (with the punctures rather more crowded than on the adjacent surface) at the positions of those of the circular ones of *biimpressa*. No elytral interstice is conspicuously elevated above its fellows on the disc, but the fourth (counting at the middle) from the side is rather distinctly elevated, although not visible from above. The female has the lateral margins of prothorax and elytra bluish, and the basal margins of the former greenish, and some of the apical joints of antennae are infuscated.

TRYPOCOLASPIS MULTICARINATA, n. sp.

♂. Golden or golden-red, or brassy, occasionally with a faint greenish gloss in places; under-surface black with a brassy gloss in places, or entirely brassy; appendages more or less reddish.

Head with crowded subreticulate punctures of moderate size; with a feeble median line. Antennae with second joint stouter and slightly shorter than third, the joints slightly increasing in length to seventh, which is a trifle longer than each of the three following ones, and a trifle shorter than the eleventh. *Prothorax* with seven shallow depressions, causing the surface to appear uneven; with crowded punctures. *Elytra* with crowded punctures of moderate and almost even size throughout; with numerous acute carinae. *Abdomen* with a small circular fovea in the middle of a shallow apical depression. *Tibiae* more conspicuously carinated than usual, the four hind ones obtusely produced at outer apex; basal joint of four front tarsi not conspicuously inflated. Length, 3-4 mm.

♀. Differs in being more brightly metallic, abdomen nonfoveate, and legs somewhat thinner.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea): New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron), Coramba (H. J. Carter, from W. Heron), Blue Mountains (Blackburn's collection and E. W. Ferguson). Type, I. 3405.

One of the finest species of the subfamily. Some of the specimens have an appearance as of old gold; the femora are occasionally infuscated; the seventh and eighth joints of antennae are usually infuscated, sometimes the eighth only, and occasionally none at all. The carinae are usually less shining (they sometimes appear almost black) than the adjacent parts, this being especially the case with the male; they are all acute and conspicuously elevated, and appear like more or less elongated remnants of acutely elevated interstices; counting from the suture across each elytron (but excluding that not visible from above) there are near the base five (two very short),(98) across the middle there are two, shortly after same three or four, at summit of apical slope four, and below same from one to three; true striation appears to be entirely absent from the elytra, the punctures being so close together that, although in rows, those of one row frequently partially displace those of the adjacent rows, although not confluent with them. The prothoracic punctures are everywhere crowded together, but they are not net-like, as on most species of the genus, being deeper, round (although some are elongated), and not flat-bottomed; the shallow depressions are placed as follows:—Two on each side (the front one of these is sometimes almost absent), two about the middle towards the base (as on *biimpressa)*, and the seventh (and largest) between the same and the apex. The abdomen of the male is more convex than is usual in males of the subfamily. The sexual differences of the tarsi are but slight.

LEPIDOCOLASPIS, n. g.

Eyes rather small, lateral, prominent, entire, and rather coarsely faceted. Clypeus widely transverse. Labrum the length of clypeus, but somewhat narrower. Antennae elongate. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides gently rounded and simple. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* suboblong, much wider than prothorax. *Prosternum* with medisternum wide, parts in front of coxae very narrow; episternum on each side small, front edge oblique. Metasternum about as long as basal segment of abdomen. *Legs* moderately long; all femora dentate; tibiae longitudinally canaliculate, not notched near outer apex; claws bifid. Squamose.

The only species known is a minute, rather densely squamose insect, in general appearance somewhat like *Hypoderes denticollis* in miniature. Its nearest (but not very close) ally is perhaps *Cleorina;* from *Tomyris* it is distinguished by the absence of tibial notches; from *Edusa* and *Hypoderes* by the bifid claws and entire eyes.

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(98) On two specimens there are seven, of which three are short. On these specimens also the carinae are more conspicuous elsewhere.

LEPIDOCOLASPIS ACANTHOMERA, n. sp.

♂. Of a rather dingy castaneous-brown; appendages somewhat paler. Densely clothed with thin stramineous scales (scarcely setae), somewhat irregularly distributed on elytra.

Head with dense, normally concealed punctures, except that on clypeus they are not concealed; with a narrow median line. Antennae passing hind coxae, second joint stouter and slightly longer than third, seventh to eleventh stouter than third to sixth, eleventh about once and one-half the length of tenth. *Prothorax* across middle slightly more than the median length, across apex slightly less, sides slightly rounded, base not much wider than apex. *Elytra* almost double the width of prothorax, sides parallel to near apex, with closely set rows of fairly large but partially concealed punctures, but interstices not elevated, and striation apparently absent. Fifth segment of *abdomen* almost as long as third and fourth combined. All *femora* acutely dentate. Length, 2¼-3 mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat stouter, abdomen strongly convex, and with fifth segment much shorter, and its middle encroached upon by pygidium, and by the somewhat shorter appendages.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Cairns district (Macleay Museum and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3402.

The elytra are usually paler than the prothorax, but are sometimes obscurely mottled, and the mottling is rendered more conspicuous by the absence of clothing from the darker parts, or to the clothing there being of a smoky colour. On the under-surface the clothing is not uniformly distributed, and is denser (and usually of a snowy-whiteness) on the sides of the sterna than elsewhere. On abrasion the prothorax is seen to have dense and fairly large punctures, but they are normally concealed by the clothing; some specimens have a feeble remnant of a median carina. The basal joint of the front tarsi of the male is but slightly larger than on the female.

CUDNELLIA.

The species of this genus certainly "look" as if they belonged to the *Clidonotides*, and to the vicinity of *Chalcolampra*, but I shall not question Blackburn's reference of the genus to the *Eumolpides*. They may be tabulated as follows:—

A. Elytra with conspicuous rows of strong punctures ... ... *mystica*
AA. Elytra with much smaller punctures.
B. Head with minute punctures ... ... *insularis*
BB. Head with very distinct punctures.
C. Tibiae acutely triangularly armed at outer apex ... ... *apicalis*
CC. Tibiae not so armed ... ... *canaliculata*

CUDNELLIA APICALIS, n. sp.

Pl. viii., figs. 153-155.

♂. Black, with a coppery gloss; labrum and appendages reddish, but tips of several joints of antennae blackish. Upper-surface glabrous, under-surface and legs very feebly pubescent.

Head with fairly dense but not crowded punctures of moderate or small size, becoming much smaller on clypeus, not depressed between eyes, but with a feeble longitudinal impression towards base. Eyes rather small, prominent, and entire. Antennae elongate, first joint rather stout, second not much shorter than third, eleventh somewhat stouter and longer than tenth. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded, front angles greatly below middle; with numerous small punctures interspersed with much smaller ones. *Elytra* scarcely longer than the greatest width, which is before the middle, base truncate and the width of base of prothorax; with rather small punctures, in places in double or semi-double rows, and rather dense and irregular on sides, where (behind the shoulders) they are somewhat larger than elsewhere. Flanks of *prosternum* with scattered punctures and many fine wrinkles. *Abdomen* shallowly depressed at apex. *Legs* stout and rather long; femora edentate; tibiae with acute costae, acutely triangularly armed at outer apex; basal joint of four front tarsi strongly inflated. Length, 3¾-4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more convex, apical segment simple, in the tarsi, and in the sides of the elytra.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3034.

Considerably larger and more robust than *mystica*, and the elytra very different towards sides, but in all features agreeing with the original generic diagnosis; the tibiae, however, are much more produced at the apex than on *mystica*, much, in fact, as on *Edusoides pulcher*. Specimens were sent some years ago to the late Rev. T. Blackburn, and although not described by him they were standing in his collection as belonging to *Cudnellia*. The elytra (except at the margins) are entirely without true striae; those of the female differ considerably from those of the male, as towards each side they have three (four posteriorly) undulated ridges, on some specimens appearing as irregular series of elongated tubercles. The front tibiae at the apex are concave on the lower-surface for the reception of the base of the tarsi; seen from below a small subapical tooth (suggestive of several species of *Agetinus*) may be seen, in addition to the strong apical armature.

CUDNELLIA CANALICULATA, n. sp.

♂. Colour and clothing much as in preceding species.

Head with crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming longitudinal at base, and scarcely smaller on clypeus than elsewhere; with a vague longitudinal impression. Eyes and antennae much as on preceding species, except that the second joint of the antennae is quite as long as (or a trifle longer than) the third. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded, front angles much below middle; with numerous rather small but well-defined punctures, rather more crowded and larger on sides than on disc, but almost absent from hind angles. *Elytra* subovate, about once and one-fourth as long as wide, base truncate and no wider than base of prothorax; with numerous punctures of moderate size, becoming larger and somewhat crowded behind shoulders and smaller and seriate in arrangement posteriorly. Flanks of *prosternum* with scattered punctures and wrinkles. *Abdomen* with a circular apical fovea. *Femora* stout, edentate; tibiae strongly but almost evenly dilated to apex, with acute costae, two of which, on the upper-surface of each of the four hind ones, enclose a channel that at its apex becomes excavated for the reception of the base of the tarsi; basal joint of front tarsi inflated. Length, 3½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen more convex and non-foveate, tibiae thinner, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Western Australia (Macleay Museum and Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 3417.

An apterous species (as are probably all species of the genus), at first glance much like the preceding one, but readily distinguished therefrom by the tibiae and elytra, the latter of which also embrace the abdomen to a much less extent. Of the two specimens before me, the female (belonging to the Macleay Museum) agrees perfectly in colour with the description of that of the preceding species, but the type has most of the apical half of the antennae, and parts of the legs, infuscated. The elytral striae are not deep on the apical slope, but are very distinct there on account of the punctures being confined to them.

CUDNELLIA INSULARIS, n. sp.

♂. Black with a coppery gloss, becoming slightly greenish on abdomen; appendages of a more or less dingy-flavous or testaceous, but antennae with apical half lightly infuscated, base of tibiae and of femora, and middle of labrum also infuscated. Under-surface and legs sparsely pubescent.

Head obscurely shagreened and with minute punctures. Eyes rather small, prominent, and entire. Antennae elongate, second joint much shorter than third, eleventh very little longer than tenth. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded, front angles much below middle; with minute punctures, with some larger ones (but still small), scattered about. *Elytra* subovate, not much longer than wide, base truncate and no wider than base of prothorax; with almost regular rows of small punctures, and a few scattered about on basal half. Flanks of *prosternum* smooth and almost impunctate. *Abdomen* with a rather small, round, apical fovea. *Femora* stout, elongate; tibiae stout, dilated to apex, with several costae; basal joint of front tarsi moderately inflated. Length, 4½ mm.

Hab.—Lord Howe Island (J. C. Wiburd). Type (unique), I. 3598.

An apterous species, in some respects close to the preceding one, but with much smaller punctures, and hind tibiae less conspicuously canaliculate. On close examination the elytra appear to be very feebly shagreened, the punctures in the rows are quite as large posteriorly as towards the base, and, being closer together, cause an appearance as of feeble striation on the apical slope.

RHINOBOLUS NITIDUS, Blackb.

The type (now in the British Museum) and a co-type (now in the South Australian Museum) of this species are evidently females. The male differs in being slightly smaller, and with the upper-surface entirely of a brassy-green (the prothorax usually more brassy than green); the under-surface is of a dark metallic green, the antennae and legs are stouter, and the basal joint of each of the four front tarsi is fully twice as wide as the corresponding joint in the female. One female before me has the head and prothorax entirely bronzy-black, and the elytra purplish-black, except for a narrow bluish border.

Hab.—South Australia: Quorn, Kilkerran, Murray Bridge; Victoria: Sea Lake.

RHINOBOLUS PARVICOLLIS, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green, in some places with a brassy gloss; labrum and appendages reddish-flavous, but tips of palpi and parts of antennae blackish.

Head flat and with a small median impression between eyes; with dense and fairly large punctures there, becoming smaller posteriorly, and almost absent at base; clypeus moderately long, notched on each side of base, with punctures as between eyes, but becoming much smaller in front; labrum short, apex incurved. Antennae long and thin, first joint stout, second about half the length of third, third to sixth thin, the following ones somewhat stouter, but all distinctly longer than wide. *Prothorax* strongly convex, very little wider than long, sides strongly rounded; with large and fairly dense punctures, becoming crowded on sides. *Scutellum* semicircular, with sparse, minute punctures. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax; with dense and fairly large punctures, larger behind shoulders (where a few are transversely confluent) than elsewhere, from about middle more or less seriate in arrangement; apical slope striated towards sides and suture. Flanks of *prosternum* with fairly numerous and rather large punctures. Fourth segment of *abdomen* about as long as the second and third combined, fifth with a shallow median fovea. *Femora* rather stout, edentate; tibiae rather thin, not longitudinally canaliculate; basal joint of four front tarsi distinctly inflated. Length, 3½-4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the prothorax slightly more transverse, abdomen more strongly convex, fourth segment scarcely longer than third, fifth simple, hind tibiae not quite so wide at apex, and in the tarsi.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 3650.

The combination of glabrous upper-surface, eyes not notched, tibiae not longitudinally canaliculate and not notched, edentate femora, evenly rounded sides of prothorax, and base of elytra considerably wider than base of prothorax, are sufficient to exclude this species from *Edusa*, *Tomyris*, *Cleptor*, *Geloptera*, *Edusoides*, *Agetinus*, and other genera. The clypeus is rather long, and its base on each side is considerably encroached upon by an antenna, as on *R. nitidus*, although not quite as on that species; the antennae are also considerably longer and thinner, and the fourth abdominal segment of the male is considerably longer: but as it does not appear desirable to propose a new genus for its reception, and as it appears to be less aberrant in *Rhinobolus* than in any other, I have referred it to that genus. The apical half of the eleventh joint of antennae is black, but only the tips of the four to six preceding ones. Of the three females before me, one is quite as green as the three males, but the others have the upper-surface almost entirely of a golden-red, with greenish reflections in places.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.(99)

PLATE V.

Markings of elytra of—

Figs.	1 to 14.	*Rhyparida*	*didyma*, Fab.
,,	15 to 17.	,,	*australis*, Boh.
,,	18 and 19.	,,	*fulvolimbata*, Lef.
,,	20 and 21.	,,	*apicalis*, Jac.
,,	22 to 24.	,,	*limbatipennis*, Jac.

PLATE VI.

Markings of elytra of—

Figs.	25 to 27.	*Rhyparida*	*trimaculata*, Jac.
,,	28 and 29.	,,	*brevilineata*, Jac.
,,	30. ...	,,	*dimidiata*, Baly.
,,	31 and 32.	,,	*maculicollis*, Baly.
,,	33 and 34.	,,	*mastersi*, Blackb.
,,	35. ...	,,	*aeneotincta*, Blackb.
,,	36. ...	,,	*posticalis*, Blackb.
,,	37. ...	,,	*amplicollis*, Blackb.
,,	38. ...	,,	*medionigra*, Lea.
,,	39. ...	,,	*brevis*, Lea.
,,	40. ...	,,	*bimaculicollis*, Lea.
,,	41. ...	,,	*subangulata*, Lea.
,,	42. ...	,,	*melvillensis*, Lea.
,,	43. ...	,,	*militaris*, Lea.
,,	44 and 45.	,,	*polymorpha*, Lea.
,,	46. ...	,,	*tetraspilota*, Lea.
,,	47. ...	,,	*mediorufa*, Lea.
,,	48. ...	,,	*flavolatera*, Lea.

PLATE VII.

Markings of elytra of—

Fig.	49. ...	*Rhyparida*	*triangulifera*, Lea.
,,	50 and 51.	,,	*mediovittata*, Lea.
,,	52. ...	,,	*insulicola*, Lea.
,,	53 and 54.	,,	*varipennis*, Lea.
,,	55 to 57.	,,	*tropica*, Lea.
,,	58. ...	,,	*humeralis*, Lea.
,,	59. ...	,,	*commutabilis*, Lea.
,,	60. ...	Maxillary palpus of *Edusa securigera*, Lea.	
,,	61. ...	Apex of antenna of *Colaspoides rectilatera*, Lea.	
,,	62.(100)		

Side of prothorax of—

,,	63. ...	*Cleorina purpurea*, Lea.
,,	64. ...	*Edusa diversicollis*, Blackb.

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(99) In the patterns of the elytra of the species of *Rhyparida*, to ensure a perfectly straight suture, the markings are usually shown a little to the left of their true positions, as seen from a slightly oblique direction. Many other species and varieties of *Rhyparida*, in addition to those shown, have elytral markings, but these are often so vaguely limited (although the markings themselves are often very conspicuous) that they do not lend themseves to illustration by plain black and white methods. Parts of the legs, and especially the apical portions of the tibiae, look very different from different points of view. Compare figs. 109-111, 123, 124, 127, 128, 135-137, 153, and 154.

(100) Accidentally missed.

Side of prothorax of—

Fig. 65. ... *Edusa mira*, Lea.
,, 66. ... ,, *sericea*, Lea.
,, 67 and 68. ,, *securigera*, Lea.
,, 69. ... *Geloptera geniculata*, Baly.
,, 70. ... ,, *jugularis*, Er.
,, 71 and 72. ,, *orientalis*, Lea.
,, 73. ... ,, *setifera*, Lea.
,, 74. ... ,, *uncinata*, Lea.
,, 75. ... ,, *bidentimedia*, Lea.
,, 76. ... ,, *punctatissima*, Lea.
,, 77 and 78. ,, *striatipennis*, Lea.
,, 79. ... ,, *igneonitens*, Baly.
,, 80. ... ,, *hardcastlei*, Lea.
,, 81. ... ,, *latericollis*, Lea.
,, 82. ... ,, *angulicollis*, Lea.
,, 83. ... ,, *nodosa*, Clark.
,, 84. ... ,, *tuberculata*, Baly.
,, 85. ... *Agetinus subcostatus*, Chp.
,, 86. ... ,, *obliquus*, Lea.
,, 87. ... *Alittus porosus*, Jac. (?)
,, 88. ... ,, *micans*, Blackb.
,, 89. ... *Colaspoides rectilatera*, Lea.
,, 90. ... ,, *similis*, Lea.
,, 91. ... *Cleptor laevicollis*, Lea.
,, 92. ... ,, *electus*, Lea.
,, 93. ... *Prypnocolaspis latibasis*, Lea.
,, 94. ... Intercoxal process of *Geloptera basiventris*, Lea.
,, 95. ... Part of abdomen and pygidium of *Colaspoides complicata*, Lea.
,, 96. ... Claw of *Rhyparida didyma*, Fab. (also of *atra*, Lea).
,, 97. ... ,, ,, *dimidiata*, Baly.
,, 98. ... ,, ,, *decipiens*, Lea.
,, 99. ... ,, *Colasposoma sellatum*, Baly.
,, 100. ... ,, *Prypnocolaspis latibasis*, Lea.
,, 101. ... ,, *Spilopyra sumptuosa*, Baly.

Plate VIII.

Fig. 102. ... Middle tibia of *Rhyparida didyma*, Fab.
,, 103. ... Hind ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, 104. ... Middle ,, ,, *dimidiata*, Baly.
,, 105. ... ,, ,, *Cleorina purpurea*, Lea.
,, 106. ... ,, ,, *Scelodonta simoni*, Baly.
,, 107. ... ,, ,, ,, *brevipilis*, Lea.
,, 108. ... Hind ,, *Tomyris incisa*, Lea.
,, 109 to 111. ,, ,, *Edusa chrysura*, Germ.
,, 112. ... ,, ,, ,, *suturalis*, Chp.
,, 113. ... ,, ,, ,, *meyricki*, Blackb.
,, 114. ... ,, ,, ,, *fusca*, Lea.
,, 115. ... ,, ,, ,, *spinicollis*, Blackb.
,, 116. ... ,, ,, ,, *abdominalis*, Lea.
,, 117. ... ,, ,, ,, *monticola*, Lea.
,, 118. ... ,, ,, ,, *mira*, Lea.
,, 119. ... ,, ,, ,, *palpalis*, Lea.
,, 120. ... ,, ,, *Geloptera setifera*, Lea.
,, 121. ... ,, ,, ,, *uncinata*, Lea.
,, 122. ... ,, ,, ,, *eluta*, Lea.

Figs. 123 and 124. Hind tibia of *Geloptera rhaebocnema*, Lea.
,, 125 and 126. ,, ,, ,, *tibialis*, Lea.
,, 127 and 128. Front ,, *Agetinus aequalis*, Blackb.
,, 129. ... Middle ,, ,, *compositus*, Lea.
,, 130. ... ,, ,, ,, *cacozelus*, Lea.
,, 131. ... Hind ,, ,, *nitidivirgatus*, Lea.
,, 132. ... Front ,, ,, *juvencus*, Lea.
,, 133. ... Hind ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, 134. ... Front ,, ,, *croesus*, Lea.
,, 135 to 137. Hind ,, *Colaspoides howensis*, Lea.
,, 138. ... ,, ,, ,, *tarsalis*, Lea.
,, 139. ... ,, ,, ,, *picticornis*, Lea.
,, 140. ... ,, ,, ,, *anomogastra*, Lea.
,, 141. ... ,, ,, ,, *haemorrhoidalis*, Lea.
,, 142. ... ,, ,, ,, *foveiventris*, Lea.
,, 143. ... ,, ,, ,, *crassipes*, Lea.
,, 144. ... ,, ,, *Cleptor inermis*, Lef.
,, 145. ... ,, ,, ,, *subhumeralis*, Lea.
,, 146. ... ,, ,, ,, *semiviridis*, Lea.
,, 147. ... Front ,, ,, *laevicollis*, Lea.
,, 148. ... Hind ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, 149. ... ,, ,, ,, *paradoxus*, Blackb.
,, 150. ... Middle ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, 151. ... Hind ,, *Trypocolaspis biimpressa*, Lea.
,, 152. ... ,, ,, ,, *punctatostriata*, Lea.
,, 153 and 154. Front ,, *Cudnellia apicalis*, Lea.
,, 155. ... Hind ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, 156. ... Middle tibia and tarsus of *Tomyris insignis*, Lea.
,, 157. ... Front ,, ,, *Agetinus nitidivirgatus*, Lea.
,, 158. ... ,, ,, ,, *Edusoides pulcher*, Blackb.
,, 159. ... ,, leg of *Colaspoides tarsalis*, Lea.
,, 160. ... Hind tibia and tarsus of *Colaspoides elegantula*, Lea.
,, 161. ... ,, ,, ,, ,, *poeciloderma*, Lea.
,, 162. ... ,, femur and tibia of *Colaspoides pictipes*, Lea.
,, 163. ... ,, ,, ,, ,, *similis*, Lea.
,, 164. ... Front tibia and tarsus of *Cleptor coriaceus*, Lea.
,, 165. ... Basal joint of middle tarsus of *Edusa discicollis*, Lea.
,, 166. ... ,, ,, hind ,, ,, *discicollis*, Lea.
,, 167. ... Side of prosternum of *Rhyparida didyma*, Fab.
,, 168. ... ,, ,, ,, *australis*, Boh.
,, 169. ... ,, ,, ,, *discopunctulata*, Blackb.
,, 170. ... ,, ,, *Prypnocolaspis latibasis*, Lea.
,, 171. ... Prosternal episternum of *Rhyparida didyma*, Fab.
,, 172. ... ,, ,, ,, *dimidiata*, Baly.
,, 173. ... ,, ,, ,, *discopunctulata*, Blackb.